



THE LITERARY DIGEST



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TOPICS OF THE DAY



GOVERNOR WILSON'S "COCKED-HAT" LETTER

THE LETTER setting forth Woodrow Wilson's "pious wish" in 1907 that "we could do something at once dignified and effective to knock Mr. Bryan once for all into a cocked hat," was published, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), with that same "cultivation of opportuneness" which "very lately marked the planting of the timed fuses which one of the McNamaras planted in the coal-vault of the cellar of a Los Angeles newspaper." It was on the eve of the Jackson-day dinner in Washington, at which the leaders of a hopeful and harmonious Democracy were to meet and pay glorious tributes to their predecessors, their party, and each other. Somebody, remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), hoped that this letter would turn the love-feast into a feud, that Bryan and his supporters would turn angrily upon Governor Wilson, and that the Governor's Presidential boom would suddenly collapse. But, continues this paper, the "Peerless Leader" took "particular pains at the Washington banquet to emphasize his regard for Wilson, and as the Nebraskan and the Jerseyman met as warm friends, the letter-disclosers realized their failure." Furthermore, during the days following, persistent reporters endeavored unavailingly to draw from Mr. Bryan any sign that he had taken umbrage at the Wilson letter.

Instead, he was heard to remark smilingly that Dr. Wilson has, like Saul of Tarsus, seen a great light in the heavens, and has become a new man. This conversion, too, suggest several Republican editors, should seem flattering to Mr. Bryan, and

he "should be proud of his missionary work." So, since "Bryan and Wilson are on amicable terms," thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "the order for a cocked hat has been countermanded."

But, persists one, we should remember that we must leave to the future "the effect of this form of political dynamite, by political dynamiters, on Woodrow Wilson."

The Democratic convention will not meet in Baltimore to select their candidate until June 25. In the meanwhile, what effect will this disclosure have upon the minds of voters and politicians? Other mishaps have befallen the Wilson boom, observes the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), and now—"one of those metaphorical chickens which proverbially come home to roost, is perched upon it, croaking dismally." The New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.) emphatically asserts its belief that "the Governor of New Jersey has been jolted into political insensibility and counted out of the Presidential ring." Mr. Bryan, it adds, "might be able to forgive him for his impious wish, but the Commoner could more consistently support Harmon than one who only four years ago was in hearty sympathy with the Wall Street point of view on Federal regulation and on organized labor," as exprest by Mr. Joline. The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) also



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"DR. WILSON HAS SEEN A GREAT LIGHT."

So Mr. Bryan thinks, and "the order for a cocked hat has been countermanded," says a Democratic paper. This harmonious photograph of the two Democratic leaders was taken last April at a dinner at Burlington, N. J.

prefer to dwell upon this part of Dr. Wilson's letter. Says *The Sun*, which is avowedly hostile to the Wilson candidacy:

"In writing to Mr. Joline after receiving and perusing that gentleman's address to the board of directors of the Missouri,

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Kansas, and Texas Railway Company, Dr. Wilson recorded in unqualified terms his approval and acquiescence. 'I have read it,' he informed Mr. Joline, 'with relish and entire agreement.' Not only did the Doctor find intellectual pleasure in the felicity of Mr. Joline's phrases and the lucidity of his reasoning, but he also discovered in the Parsons address a statement of conservative principles which coincided in every particular with his own views of public policy. There was nothing from which he dissented. He agreed with everything that Mr. Joline said to his board of directors about the dangers threatening our institutions and arresting our national prosperity.

"This simplifies matters considerably. In Mr. Joline's discussion of the situation as contemplated from his well-known point of view we have ready made and at hand a synopsis of Dr. Wilson's opinions on the same subjects; that is, unless the Doctor has changed them in any particular since April 29, 1907. The pamphlet form in which Mr. Joline's address was published constitutes an available document for the promotion of Dr. Wilson's campaign; that is, with the marginal notes that may be suggested by the Doctor's subsequent cogitations. The American public at the present time hungers and thirsts for just such a compendium of the Hon. Woodrow Wilson's ideas. Mr. Joline has supplied it, but the demand for the full text will be so great that there must be a new edition."

That only five years ago Woodrow Wilson held such hostile views of Mr. Bryan and of the Progressive movement will certainly tend to alienate from his support all the steadfast Bryanites, is the opinion of the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), and similar comment appears in the editorial columns of the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.) and *Chicago Tribune* (Prog. Rep.).

But the majority of editors, especially those of Democratic or Progressive affiliations, think little harm will come to the Governor from the publication of his letter. Many agree with the *New York World* (Dem.) that we are seeing simply a product of the silly season of American politics. Others are inclined to praise Dr. Wilson for having experienced an honest change of heart. Editors friendly to Bryan welcome this recruit from the ranks of the "Cleveland Democracy." "The Joline letter is ancient history," thinks the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), and "if, when the time comes, Governor Wilson's friends can persuade the convention that he is the most available candidate on general grounds, he will get the nomination, and Mr. Bryan, who is not biting off his nose to spite his face, may be expected to give him a whole-hearted support." Another idea which occurs to a number of writers is thus expressed by the *Jersey City Journal* (Rep.):

"Friends of Governor Wilson may be able to extract some comfort from the thought that if Bryan waits until he discovers a man who never criticized him or wished him knocked 'into a cocked hat,' he may have to go without a Presidential candidate."

Looking into the origin of this and other more or less covert attacks upon Governor Wilson, the Democratic press see the crafty hand of Republican politicians who would weaken the most likely Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Progressive papers trace it all to the machinations of Wall Street. Editorial comment from this last point of view is well summed up in this statement in the *Chicago Post* (Ind.):

"The Joline letter is the second assault in what the country will come to accept as the attempted political assassination of Woodrow Wilson by Wall Street. . . .

"The first blow these reactionaries struck at Wilson was the revelation of his application for a Carnegie pension. It makes no difference that this application strengthened rather than harmed the applicant in the minds of serious-minded citizens;

it makes no difference that it was an honorable and proper request for the ex-president of Princeton to make. Its revelation injured him politically and was designed to injure him politically. It was made directly through the 'old guard' in Wall Street; it broke the sacred seal of privacy which Mr. Carnegie has wisely put upon the administration of the fund, and it is the *only* instance in which that privacy has been violated. Its purpose and spirit must be evident to all.

"Indeed, this second blow confirms the source and the purpose of the first. Adrian H. Joline, receiver for the Metropolitan Street Railways, graduate of Princeton, member of ten New York clubs, lawyer, author, dilettante, everything that is in the tradition of the 'gentleman,' gives out a private letter written to himself by the president of his *alma mater*. . . .

"The third effort to slip a poisoned dagger into the Governor of New Jersey already is hinted at in the New York dispatches. A letter from Grover Cleveland is to be published, it is said, in which the former President makes a bitter personal criticism of Mr. Wilson.

"We are glad to hear that another such breach of confidence is in prospect. We hope there will be a fourth, and a fifth, and a sixth. We trust that there will come, from the same quarters as the Carnegie and Joline announcements, revelations of private letters written by Governor Wilson to trustees of Princeton, to fellow members of learned societies, to friends and relatives. For in this way will this cowardly attack most quickly destroy itself. If we know the American people, there will be a reaction of popular sympathy and an outburst of popular indignation the minute it becomes clear to them that a man like

Woodrow Wilson is being made the victim of treachery."

Wall Street's attitude toward Governor Wilson has been most helpful to the Wilson candidacy, declares the *New York Globe*. "He has become a national rather than a favorite-son candidate—has support in all sections of the country," and, adds this Republican daily, "one or two more Wall Street attacks of the character thus far made will make the Wilson nomination almost a certainty."

Republican criticism of Governor Wilson largely takes the shape of attacks upon the modifications he has made of recent years in his published views upon public questions. "Dr. Wilson is the great chameleon of American politics," according to the *Cincinnati Times-Star*. The "sad truth," as the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* sees it,

"is that Governor Wilson is revealing weaknesses that are not creditable. He is destitute of political consistency and his principles are not fixed nor matured. He should push in his wish-bone before it gets him into serious trouble."

Now that Governor Wilson has become an aspirant for the highest political honors in the land, he must "enjoy his turn at sitting on a red-hot stove," says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.); "he must not fail to look pleasant whatever happens." And this apparently impartial observer adds:

"After the last mine has been exploded in this anti-Wilson campaign, the final question that will be asked, probably, is whether the Governor is 'intellectually honest.' The attack upon him concerns his inconsistencies, or his changes of opinion on political issues. He changed his mind about the initiative and referendum; his opinion of Mr. Bryan appears to have undergone a modification distasteful to the conservative mandarins of the Democratic party. Many public men of the first rank, however, change their views from time to time, and they manage to survive in politics because the mass of the people still believe in their intellectual honesty."

In a statement given to the press Mr. Joline says that the Wilson letter did not get into the papers by his procurement, and that its final publication entire was desired by Governor Wilson.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

President's Room.

Princeton, N. J.

April 29, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Joline:

Thank you very much for sending me your address at Parsons, Kan., before the Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. I have read it with relish and entire agreement. Would that we could do something at once dignified and effective to knock Mr. Bryan once for all into a cocked hat.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

To Mr. Adrian H. Joline.

THE OPPOSITION TO JUDGE HOOK

THE RAILROADS raised an outcry when William Cather Hook was appointed a Federal district judge in 1899, because they felt hurt to see more power given to a man who had acted successfully as counsel in damage suits against them. After his promotion to the Circuit Court by President Roosevelt four years later, he further lost favor with the corporations by his views in the Standard Oil and Harriman merger cases. But the report that President Taft will place him on the Supreme Bench brings protests, not from the corporations or the railroads, but from various State commissions whose business it is to regulate corporations and railroads. Since he has incurred the displeasure of "the interests" by some of his decisions, and of the "progressives" by others, is it not possible, asks the *New York Press* (Prog. Rep.), that he has not been trying to please anybody of political sentiment by his rulings, but merely "to dispense justice, no matter whom it hits or helps"?

Among the most prominent protestants against Judge Hook's appointment are Governor Aldrich of Nebraska, and the railroad and corporation commissions of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Kentucky. These protests are based on his decision enjoining the Oklahoma authorities from enforcing a two-cent-rate law, on the ground that the law was confiscatory. His critics among the radicals see in this decision proof of a too great tenderness for the railroads. Says a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"Opposition to Judge Hook on the ground of pro-corporation leanings is especially interesting in Washington, which has been much more familiar with the charge that he is a Populist, or at least an extreme radical. It is only a short time since word reached here from Wall Street that the President was about to appoint a Populist to the bench in the person of Judge Hook. That fear on the part of big business was also traced to Judge Hook's dissenting opinion in the suit of the Government to dissolve the merger of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads—the so-called Harriman merger.

"The other judges of the Eighth Circuit, Sanborn and Adams, with the concurrence of Judge Van Devanter, who had been promoted from that circuit to the Supreme Court, decided against the Government in that case. But Judge Hook wrote so strong a dissenting opinion that the President and Attorney-General concluded there was sufficient merit in the case to warrant taking it to the Supreme Court for final decision, and the appeal was made. It was frankly stated by Administration officials that the appeal was based almost entirely on the line of reasoning in Judge Hook's opinion.

"Under those circumstances it is easy to see why the railroad influences in Wall Street should be opposed to the appointment of Judge Hook to the Supreme Bench. They don't want him put where he can pass again on their case, after having declared himself so strongly regarding it. And, having decided against him, it is easy to see why they regard him as a Populist.

"It is just as easy to see why the two-cent-fare advocates in Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Minnesota are ready to call Judge Hook a reactionary and a pro-corporation man. But it is a curious fact that when Judge Hook was first urged upon the President for appointment to the Supreme Bench a year or more ago, he was supported by the strong progressive element."

"Judge Hook is completely hostile to our scheme of government, and has so shown himself in his decisions regarding the right of States to control their internal affairs," declares Governor Aldrich, who thinks that for this reason he "is not a proper man to put on the bench of the Supreme Court." Special significance, in the eyes of the *Louisville Evening Post* (Ind.), attaches to the fact that "the opposition to Judge Hook comes from public officials, regularly elected by the people, in States wherein he is now exercising jurisdiction as a United States

Circuit judge." His confirmation, it predicts, "will be fiercely resisted by nearly all the Senators from the States most familiar with his work." The most vigorous expression of newspaper opposition that we have found appears in the *Denver Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), which speaks of Judge Hook's "servile devotion to special privilege and insolent defiance of popular will and the statutes of commonwealths," and declares that "it is impossible to overestimate the peril" that lies in his elevation to the Supreme Bench. To quote this uncompromising critic further:

"Wherever there is a place to be filled on either Federal or Supreme Bench, the great corporations instantly bend every effort to secure the appointment of some tried and trusted representative. Every device of ingenuity, craft, and deceit is brought into play to deceive the President, to keep him in ignorance of the man's true character, and to make him think that he is getting a 'rare prize.' All forces of coercion and compulsion are employed to gain indorsements, so that the President may be led to think that there is a great popular demand for the appointment.

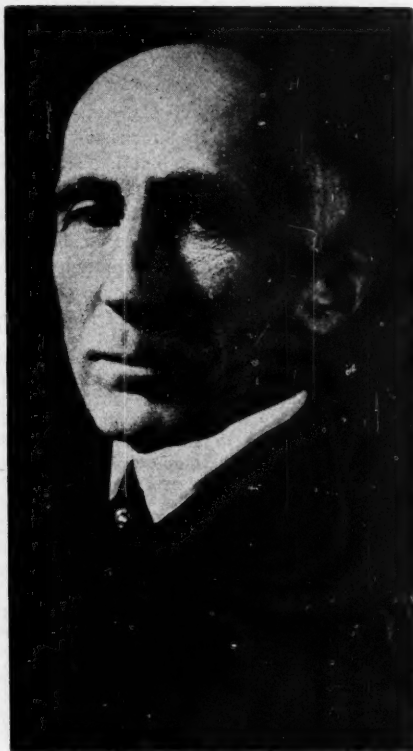
"Hook has served the railroads and public-utility corporations with unswerving fidelity, and they know that he can be depended upon to render even greater service if put upon the Supreme Bench. In that position he would be able to affirm the many outrageous decisions given by him as circuit judge—decisions that have insolently denied

the right of communities and commonwealths to control or regulate corporations or remedy any industrial or economic injustice.

"Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, and Oklahoma have had bitter occasion to know the real Hook, and so has Colorado for that matter. His decision in the water case was gross distortion of the law in favor of a monopoly, and it is not to be doubted that the Wall Street bankers interested in the securities of the Denver Union Water Company are lending eager aid to the railroad effort to have Hook named for the Supreme Bench.

"It is high time, therefore, that the people should commence to express their wishes in these appointments, and by protests and approvals let the President know whether probable appointees are looked upon as for the People or for Privilege."

On the other hand, we read in a *New York Sun* (Ind.) dispatch from Leavenworth, Kan., where Judge Hook lives, that he "is not regarded in the West either as a railroad judge or as an anti-railroad judge," and another dispatch from Topeka to the same paper tells us that he has "the united support of Kansas regulars and insurgents as well as Democrats in his home State." "The opposition to Judge Hook has not made good," declares the *Topeka Capital* (Rep.), which calls attention to the fact that "the Kansas Public Utilities Commission is as much interested in the two-cent fare, and is as progressive a body as any of the other Western railroad boards that have protested against Hook's appointment on the ground of his decision in the



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WILLIAM CATHER HOOK.

The radicals think he is too conservative for a place on the Supreme Court and the conservatives are equally sure that he is too radical.

Oklahoma case, yet our commissioner refuses to join in such a protest." "Despite opinions to the contrary," remarks the *Dayton Journal* (Rep.)—

"It is the consensus of opinion that Judge Hook is an alert, progressive, but careful judge, whose opinions and decisions carry conviction because of the intense grasp of fundamentals displayed along with the elucidation of involved principles contained in matters coming before him for adjudication. It may be only a coincidence, but the fact remains that his decisions often indicate the trend of the Government's policy. Certainly no such judge as he can be justly termed 'dangerous' to any well-disposed people or interests."

He "is eminently fit," declares the *Kansas City Journal* (Rep.), and the *New York Commercial* (Com.) characterizes the official protests against his appointment as "indecent." An examination of the criticisms which have been directed against him at various times, thinks the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), leads to the inference that "he is one who holds the scales of justice even," and this view is echoed by many papers, among which are the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), the *New York World* (Dem.), and the *Harrisburg Telegraph* (Rep.). His indorsement by the *New York Sun*, *Times*, and *Commercial* will be regarded by many as reflecting corporation approval, while at the same time the favor of the progressives is indicated by the attitude of the *New York Press* and *World*.

LOOSENING NEW YORK'S FINANCIAL GRIP

SO ZEALOUSLY, it seems, have the authors of the "Aldrich plan" of currency reform tried to placate their radical critics in the South and West that now we find the *Providence Journal* (Ind.) expressing a fear that they have "overdone the matter a little," and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) suggesting that in their efforts to allay suspicions of Wall Street influence they have "discriminated against the East." Altho not till last week did Congress receive the Monetary Commission's report, together with a bill embodying its plan for a National Reserve Association, the general features of this scheme have been before the public for many months, and have been repeatedly discussed in these pages. Practically the only new provision is one for further guarding the associa-

tion against domination by the "money power." This new clause, which would prevent holding companies from controlling the Reserve Association itself through control of strings of banks, provides that when one bank in the association owns 40 per cent. or more of the stock of another, or when 40 per cent. or more of the stock of any two or more banks is owned "directly or indirectly by the same person, persons, copartnerships, voluntary association, trustee, or corporation," the group of banks under this common ownership will have only the same voting-power as a single bank—that is, one vote.

"It is difficult to see how the plan could go further in safeguarding the proposed association from control by a single group of financial interests than it now does by restricting 'strings of banks' to a single vote," remarks the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), and the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Com.) declares that "the safeguard against any possible control by a combination of financiers is absolute, and any further discussion of that imaginary peril ought to be dismissed as futile." In another issue the same paper says that the New York banks are forced to dominate the financial situation, and adds that this domination is "sometimes burdensome," and they ought to be relieved of it, "for their own sake as well as that of the business of the country." Moreover:

"It is one of the chief objects of this measure to accomplish this relief, and to have no central 'domination,' but a distribution of control which shall make it proceed from all the banks in due proportion as they shall be associated in the several districts. They will control their local associations and through these the branch organizations, through which the control will be extended to what would really be a reserve agency for them and a means of strengthening their position and not a dominating power. As the commission says, 'we are now staking the safety of all of our banking resources on the patriotic character and business ability of bank-managers in New York, whose hands are tied in emergencies by the restrictions of a defective system and unwise legislation.' It regards the responsibilities of continuing this control as 'too enormous' and the risks of failure as too great to be longer tolerated. The only effective remedy, it believes, will be found in such a national organization as is proposed."

It will be remembered that this plan for strengthening our banking and currency system entails the division of the country into fifteen districts, each with its local reserve association. Of these, one is to be in New England, two in the Middle At-



ROCKING THE BOAT.
—Macaulay in the *New York World*.



"I ONLY LENT IT TO YOU, ANYWAY."
—Minor in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

"SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?"



COME OUT!
—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.



SH—!
"Word has been sent from the White House that under no circumstances will the President countenance attacks on Colonel Roosevelt."
—Johnson in the Philadelphia North American.

WHY THERE IS INSOMNIA IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

lantic States, four in the South, four in the Middle West, and four in the Far West. Each of these local associations contributes the same number of directors to the directorate of the central association. It is this distribution of control that causes a number of papers to assert that the commission has leaned over backward in its effort to avoid any semblance of an inclination toward Wall Street. Says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.):

"A very strong argument could be presented to show that the East had not been justly treated, as the result of the effort to convince the South and West that Morgan and Rockefeller would not control the reorganized banking system of the country. The banking power of the United States as naturally centers in New York as the banking power of the British Empire centers in London; and the East is financially dominant in America solely because it is the oldest and most highly developed part of the continent in all that pertains to industry, commerce, and the accumulation of capital. These facts are as unchangeable as our coast-line, and they can not be ignored.

"Yet in order to reassure other sections, the control of the National Reserve Association is so distributed in the Aldrich Bill that the Eastern States, having 41 per cent. of the banking resources of the entire country, would have but 15 per cent. of the representation on the board of directors of the Reserve Association. New York alone, with 29 per cent. of the country's banking power, would have but 8 per cent. of the representation. New England would be underrepresented, altho not to such an extent as New York. The Pacific States, on the other hand, would have 23 per cent. of the representation, altho their banking resources equal only 2 per cent. of the whole."

"Wall Street's position in the National Reserve Association plan submitted to Congress by the Aldrich commission must excite a patriotic sympathy and admiration," exclaims the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), and *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), noting that "the South and Far West are to receive about double their fair share of representation," remarks:

"The only thing which can make the plan enduring is the fact that nothing can deprive New York's representation of a larger influence than their numbers would entitle them to. When next the interior gets itself into a mess it can be relied upon to come to New York for help. The sections which are now giving themselves disproportionate representation are the sections which caused the panic of 1907 by violating every principle of banking. New York, with a deficit of reserves, was sending gold by the hundreds of millions to interior banks which had reserves to ridiculous totals, in some cases 100 per cent.

of demand liabilities. There may be differences of interpretation of the facts, but the facts themselves are on record. And now the Far West and the Far South are going to have the votes to tell the country how its banks shall conduct their business. More than votes is necessary for this. When votes are counted in times of stress, and nonsense is at a discount, men of the hardest reason and the highest character have their way, altho in a minority. If the amendments are enduring or acceptable by those at whom they are aimed, it is only because they will fail of their intended effect in troublous times and will have little importance in easy times."

In the opinion of the *New York Sun* (Ind.) "the utmost, even ridiculous, pains have been taken so to dispose of the management of the National Reserve Association that no other 'money power' except that of the whole country, wielded for the benefit of the whole country in the widest and broadest sense, shall be able to lay hands on it." In *Collier's*, a crusading weekly of progressive convictions, we find the following friendly comment on the Aldrich plan as a whole:

"President Taft has spoken of the currency situation as the most important of all those now confronting the American public. This being probably true, it is an unhappy fact that the easiest way to get popularity and dramatic effect is to scold at Wall Street and shout to the public that 'Aldrich will get you if you don't look out.' Journalists with a yellow tendency will inevitably take this direction, as the line of least resistance, and many Progressives will be genuinely unable to believe that anything bearing the name of Aldrich can fail to emanate from the devil. We heartily agree with Secretary MacVeagh, President Taft, Paul Warburg, Professor Seligman, and almost all the soundest and most careful students of the currency problem, that the Aldrich Bill, whatever its defects in detail, is sound in general principle. There is comparatively little danger that any of the defects will be overlooked in the energetic criticisms which will be launched against it in Congress. The danger is quite the opposite. The danger is that the immense value and fundamental soundness of the central principle will be lost in the fury of denunciation. One of the tiresome, cheap, and easy weapons of current controversy is the assumption that anything that is approved by Wall Street must be wrong. Wall Street includes a number of tricky speculators and monopolists and a lot of hysterical brokers, but also a large number of sound and fair-minded business men, and the phrase is often used with no conscience whatever, merely to produce a successful scare. We do not wish to conceal the fact that a straightaway central bank like the Bank of England would suit our views, but as tradition, since the time of Andrew Jackson, in this country makes a single Government bank politically impossible we



"GUESS THAT WILL STOP HIM."
—Winner in the Pittsburg Post.



THE HAPPY UNHAPPY MAID.
—Westerman in the Columbus Ohio State Journal.

HARD SLEDDING.

believe that it is a serious misfortune that the Aldrich plan is to be met in the main with demagogic yells."

Prominent among the opponents of the Aldrich currency scheme we find Mr. Bryan, who regards it as a new device of big financiers for "overreaching the public." If they succeed in getting it on the statute-books, he says, "I do not know of anything more they can ask." If the members of the Monetary Commission think they can keep the men who control the big interests of the country from controlling the Reserve Association "they are laboring under a hallucination," declares the *Birmingham Age-Herald* (Dem.), and the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) renews its attacks upon the Aldrich plan as merely the old Central Bank idea in disguise—altho its friends have repeatedly pointed out that its distinguishing feature is not so much centralization as federation and cooperation. Says *The Evening Telegraph*:

"If an association which controls not only all the banks of the country but which takes over every dollar of Federal revenue, using it without interest, and which, in addition, has in certain circumstances the sovereign right to issue legal-tender notes (to coin money, in effect) is not a bank, then the only explanation is that it is of infinitely greater power than a bank, and that its influence would be more sinister than the institution at Fifth and Chestnut was nearly a hundred years ago.

"Surely, if there is any one department of government that should be separated from politics it is the fiscal department. An effort to 'play the game' in giving the people a monetary system that may last for centuries should be regarded as little better than treason to the state, and yet the one feature of this measure that stands out boldly—that is susceptible of a single interpretation—is a special provision, avowedly political in its intention, against a particular section of the country. New York, with nearly one-third of the banking capital of the country, is given a minor voice in the management of the 'Reserve Association,' for the express purpose of minimizing the 'Wall Street' influence, so called. The American people will hesitate to accept a system the very corner-stone of which is a confession of weakness and fear of a money-power that is already more or less 'centralized.'"

Where so much is at stake, says Senator La Follette, the plan should not become law until it has been "examined with a microscope." The *Chicago Tribune* (Prog. Rep.), while approving this precaution, adds the further admonition that the glass in the microscope must not be clouded by prejudice.

There seems to be a general impression that Congress will

avoid any conclusive action in the matter until after the Presidential election is out of the way. "The proposal the Commission has put forth is too big to command much attention from a Congress under the shadow of a Presidential campaign," remarks the *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "and there will be plenty of time for the public and the lawmakers to examine the provisions of this recommended solution of the currency problem."

TO DAM THE INTERSTATE FLOW OF DRINK

BITTER COMPLAINTS from "dry" States that their dryness is turned into a semi-moist condition by "original-package" shipments of liquor have long assailed Congress and to these protests Congress has hitherto turned a deaf ear. Now, however, we read that Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, has introduced a bill forbidding such shipments into dry States, and it is expected that a grand fusillade of telegrams from the temperance people all over the country will assail the lawmakers at Washington, giving them no rest till it is put through. Then the fire will be turned on the President, urging his signature. What will be done to the Supreme Court, which is expected by some to kill the measure if made law, remains to be seen. The bill has the practically solid support of the religious press, and many daily papers favor the idea, tho doubting if it will cure the evil. Its purpose "should command the approval of right-minded persons, whatever their views on the question of prohibition," says the *New York Evening Post*, which adds:

"Nobody denies the Constitutional right of a State to enact prohibitory laws on the subject of liquor; and it ought to be the desire of honest men, if they admit this, to let the States have a fair chance to carry out such policy as they may deliberately adopt. If, as many opponents of prohibition are convinced, the rigorous execution of the law, without such mitigation of it as comes from the facilities which interstate commerce affords for its nullification, would demonstrate the intolerableness of the State's policy, this would be sure to lead to repeal; if, on the other hand, the people found the result satisfactory, they are entitled to have their way. The question is one for each State to settle for itself, and the object of such bills as Senator Kenyon's is to give each State a fair chance to make its own experiments."

It would be "gratifying" to the *New York World* to see such a measure enacted and enforced were it not for the greater evil



"IT DID MY HEART GOOD TO GET AHEAD OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER."

Andrew Carnegie as a witness before the Stanley Committee, which is now investigating the United States Steel Corporation. One feature of his testimony was his repeated allusions to the time he "did Mr. Rockefeller in a deal in ore lands."

of Federal meddling in State matters. That evil, *The World* thinks, "would almost surely outweigh the good." And the *New York Tribune* frankly condemns the entire idea as unconstitutional, saying:

"So long as the shipper has the constitutional right to forward and the consignee the constitutional right to receive a recognized commodity, it is hard to see how the State can acquire the power to step in and penalize the transaction. . . .

"There seems to be no means of harmonizing the desire of one State to exclude liquor shipments with the right of the people of an adjoining State to make such shipments to bona-fide consignees across the State line under the protection of the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.

"Most persons will be inclined to sympathize with the desire of a prohibition State to enforce its domestic policy to the fullest possible extent. It ought certainly to have a free hand to terminate the sale of liquor within its own boundaries. Yet in dealing with its own citizens it can not get away from the fact that they are also citizens of the United States, and as such entitled to engage in interstate commerce and to import liquors for their own use. A State does not try to punish the drinking of liquor, but only its manufacture and sale. The prohibition policy can not easily be so broadened as to infringe upon the superior Federal right of unrestricted interstate commerce. Its field is rather in making the retailing of liquor impossible, for from that trade most of the evils flow which prohibition aims to suppress. The man who can ship in a case of liquors for his personal use is not a dangerous enemy of order. The real enemy is the local dealer who sells at retail and makes his saloon a breeding-place of poverty and crime.

"Mr. Kenyon's bill is commendable in so far as it embodies a protest against what the prohibition States have found to be an inconvenience and a discourtesy. But it is doubtful whether those States have anything practical to gain through an effort to annul by legislation the effect of the Supreme Court's original-package edict. If a State succeeds in enforcing prohibition within its own boundaries for a considerable period of time, the original-package problem will certainly take care of itself."

CONFESSIONS OF CARNEGIE

A QUIET CHUCKLE, we are told, shook the frame of Mr. Andrew Carnegie when, on the second day of his testimony before the Stanley Committee, Representative Gardner sharply declared: "We have been sitting here for two days and we have learned nothing." In his early testimony, remarks the *New York Commercial*, Mr. Carnegie displayed "much shrewd wit, but the sum total of his evidence seems to be that he possess certain properties which other people wished to buy and he got the best price he thought they would pay, tho he now thinks they would have given more if he had held out longer." Such information as the committee received from Mr. Carnegie, tho entertaining, does not seem to the *New York Press* to get "anywhere in particular." We learn, for instance, the interesting fact that it does Andrew Carnegie's heart good to think that he once "got ahead of John D. Rockefeller." We are informed that tho the United States Steel Corporation paid \$420,000,000 for the Carnegie Steel Company, Mr. Carnegie and his partners were fools not to wait and get a hundred millions more. It appears that the ironmaster was greatly surprised when he "learned a few years ago that

the Sherman Law was passed so long ago as 1890," for he himself did not hear much of it "until long afterward." It seems, too, that the controlling stockholder in the Carnegie Steel Company never looked into the books of the company and was never apprized of any of the details of its business. We are assured that the prices of ore and steel will go up, that "we are in a transition stage," that the era of competition is over, and that the Government ought to control corporations and regulate prices. Furthermore, Mr. Carnegie says he prefers Mr. Roosevelt's solution of the trust problem to that advanced by President Taft.



"QUICKNESS OF THE HAND DECEIVES THE EYE."

—Kirby in the *New York Evening Mail*.

These and many other facts and opinions embellishing the "twice-told tale of millions," the "story of how \$1,500, borrowed in 1863, had grown to \$420,000,000 in thirty-odd years," are truly interesting, but, notes one editor, they are "hardly relevant to the subject of the committee's inquiry." In fact, says the *Albany Journal*, "it is difficult to see how any information that Mr. Carnegie may be able to give can be germane to the inquiry." For—

"It is the United States Steel Corporation that is under investigation. Its organization and the retirement of Mr. Carnegie from active participation in the steel industry were coincident. Mr. Carnegie has been only a holder of bonds of the corporation. He has never been concerned in its management. He can not, therefore, have personal and intimate knowledge of its transactions."

Apparently with the same thought in mind, the *New York World* suggests that J. P. Morgan, not Mr. Carnegie, is the man who should be called upon to testify. But it finds food for reflection in the fact that while the Carnegie Steel Company had a "book value" of only \$84,000,000 in 1901, Mr. Morgan for the Steel Trust paid \$420,000,000 in first-mortgage bonds to get it, and was willing to pay more. This to *The World* proves the monopolistic character and purposes of the corporation. To quote:

"The difference between the Carnegie book value and what the Morgan Steel Trust would have paid is \$436,000,000. Mr. Carnegie affects the belief that this sum chiefly represents actual value. He is evidently mistaken. It was the monopolistic measure of Mr. Carnegie's competitive 'trouble' value in the steel industry at that time.

"The Carnegie plant had large trouble value when the earlier monopolizers, Moore and Company, talked of \$250,000,000 for it. It added enormously to that trouble value by threatening to build a great tube-works at Conneaut, O., by which prices were to be cut \$10 a ton. And Mr. Morgan paid the trouble price for what? To preserve trouble and competition, or to get rid of them?

"The question answers itself. There was the intent to monopolize in the building of the Steel Corporation, and the measure of proof of the intent is in hundreds of millions of dollars.

"But even tho there was intent to monopolize, has there been the effect of monopoly in the Steel Trust?

"Mr. Carnegie now declares that the day of competition is over' in the steel trade. It is over because combination has reduced control to a few men who can sit down together and 'agree to fix prices and maintain them.' And he comes to the same conclusion so illogically reached by Mr. Roosevelt—control of prices by Government instead of by competition.

"Mr. Carnegie unwittingly proves an intent to monopolize against the Steel Corporation."

Another statement in the Carnegie testimony, which the *New*

York American thinks "certain to provoke wide-spread comment in these days of antitrust agitation," is

"that Philander C. Knox, the present Secretary of State, had been for ten years the counsel of the Carnegie Steel Company, and that in all that period Mr. Knox had never suggested to his employers that the Carnegie Company was violating the Sherman law by its pooling agreement. Mr. Carnegie also asserted that he had recommended the appointment of Mr. Knox as Attorney-General in President McKinley's Cabinet."

But *The American* would not have us be too hard upon Mr. Knox:

"A fact which has not received equal publicity is that the fee received by Mr. Knox's law firm from the Carnegie Company was only \$6,000 a year, while the law firm's annual business amounted to \$350,000. Mr. Carnegie may have recommended Mr. Knox for appointment, but it is also a fact that President McKinley was a lifelong friend and admirer of Mr. Knox.

"Much stress was laid by Mr. Carnegie's inquisitor on the fact that Mr. Knox had not warned Mr. Carnegie that the Carnegie Steel Company was violating the Sherman Law. On that point it may be interesting to know that Mr. Knox, altho his firm was the most prominent law firm in Pittsburgh, had never tried a case under the Sherman Antitrust Law until he enforced it as Attorney-General of the United States.

"It is Mr. Knox's distinction that he was the first Attorney-General of the United States who did enforce the Sherman Law."

Mr. Carnegie has been entertaining the Stanley Committee, "talking in millions" and "enjoying his own reminiscences," but, reflects the *New York Journal of Commerce*, this "can hardly fail to produce a serious impression upon citizens of this country who have not yet reached the point where they can 'think in millions.'" And this paper goes on to quote an unnamed New York banker as saying:

"Mr. Carnegie was simply parading a situation that is a source of discontent in this country. His statement that Mr. Morgan would have given an extra hundred million dollars for business that was built up almost completely out of profits secured from consumers through the operation of an unnecessarily high tariff is the kind of talk that appeals to legislators who have a desire to represent the real interests of their constituency. How can we hope to stop the spread of Socialism or some other 'ism' worse than Socialism when we have a man like Mr. Carnegie speaking in such a flippant way of transactions involving hundreds of millions of dollars. It is not unlikely, however, that Mr. Carnegie is building better than he knows. The iron-and-steel schedule of the tariff is, according to recent plans, to take precedence of the wool schedule in the movement in Congress for revision. It is known, of course, that Mr. Carnegie is convinced that his industry is able to stand without protection. His present remarks, however, while not address specifically to this subject, will undoubtedly be given full weight when the question of revision of customs duties gets to the point of definite discussion."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Who has a better right to change the calendar than Dr. Sun?—*Richmond Journal*.

UNCLE SAM, like many of his boys, begins the new year with a deficit.—*New York World*.

MR. BRYAN's article in *The Outlook* is appropriately printed on page 23.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WITH a hook on the Supreme Bench maybe the trusts will get it.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

CHINA is perplexed over what to do with the baby Emperor. Why not elect him vice-president?—*Washington Post*.

DR. SUN looks good now, but after he has held office for a time the people will begin to see spots.—*Toledo Blade*.

KING GEORGE got thirty tigers in Bengal, but where are the ninety cheers that should have gone with them?—*New York World*.

YUAN should be able to finance China's needs with American contributions if the steam-laundry strike continues.—*Wall Street Journal*.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, it depends on "T" whether it's an ex-president or a next-president. There are evidences that some persons think it depends on "T" whether the same holds true politically.—*Philadelphia North American*.

SUN YAT-SEN should remember that China is to be handled with care.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

MR. LA FOLLETTE put in New Year's day making calls, and loud and long ones too.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

TAFT says he's in the fight to the finish. Is this a prophecy or a confession?—*Philadelphia North American*.

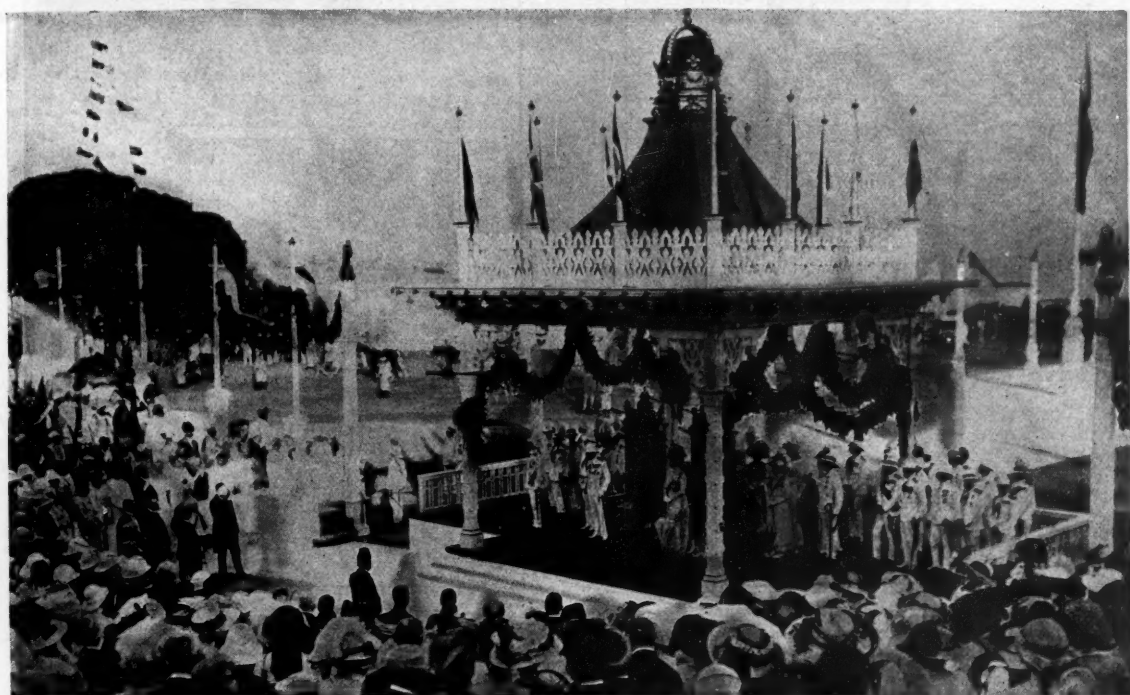
WHAT will it profit Russia to reject Jews and the Salvation Army and then annex all the Persians and Mongolians within reach?—*New York World*.

MR. ROOSEVELT's position seems to be that he positively will not say he is a candidate, but dares any one else to say he isn't.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

MR. ROOSEVELT says *The Evening Post* is a charter member of the Ananias Club. The Chairman of the Membership Committee ought to know.—*New York World*.

THOSE persons who have been worrying about the proper way to pronounce General Reyes' name need not trouble themselves about it any longer.—*New York Herald*.

WESTERN States are protesting against Judge Hook for the Supreme Court. The suggestion is that, should he get the place, the trusts would win most of their suits by hook or by crook.—*Philadelphia North American*.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY RECEIVING THE HOMAGE OF THEIR INDIAN SUBJECTS AT BOMBAY.

ENGLAND'S DUTY IN PERSIA

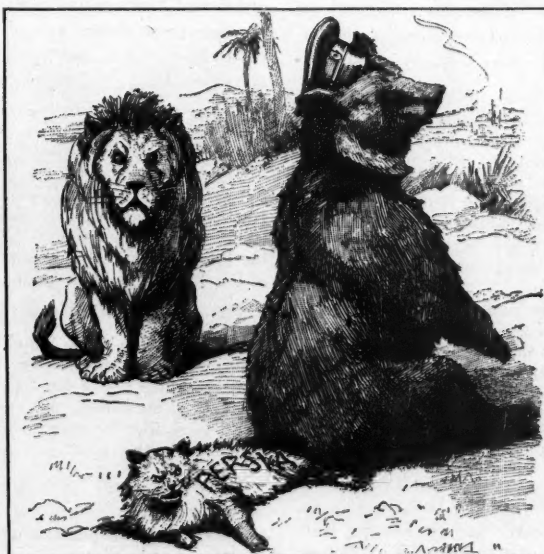
RUSSIA'S GRADUAL ENCROACHMENT on Persian territory has roused the Conservative press in England to train their heavy guns on the fortress of the Foreign Office, where they picture Sir Edward Grey as reigning in calm indifference while Russian cannon are sweeping the streets of Teheran and Russian soldiers slaughtering men, women, and children indiscriminately. The Persian Parliament has been dissolved and the country, as the *London Daily Chronicle* says, lies in a condition of anarchy. Russia, we learn, has turned her northern sphere of influence into something like an annexed territory, and the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) talks of putting the country in charge of a Russian administrator and instituting Russian courts of law and Russian custom-houses. This Russian program could be carried out only with the connivance of England, for it seems to be at variance with the well-known terms of the agreement made between London and St. Petersburg, whose most important provisions were emphasized in a solemn declaration made to the Persian Government in 1907 by the British Minister at Teheran,

on behalf of both Great Britain and Russia. This statement contained the following assurances:

"Neither of the two Powers seeks anything from Persia, so that Persia can concentrate all her energies on the settlement of her internal affairs. This Convention between the two European Powers which have the greatest interests in Persia, based as it is on a guaranty of her independence and integrity, can only serve to further and promote Persian interests, for henceforth Persia, aided and assisted by these two powerful neighboring states, can employ all her powers in internal reforms. . . . The object of the two Powers—Russia and England—in making this agreement, is not in any way to attack, but rather to assure forever, the independence of Persia. Not only do they not wish to have at hand any excuse for intervention, but their object in these friendly negotiations was not to allow one another to intervene on the pretext of safeguarding their own interests."

This treaty is now violated, says the *London Economist*, and

"The Ministers of the Czar must now be laughing in their sleeves at the incompetence of a Foreign Office which allows them to invade Persia in violation of the agreement, and still to preserve all the benefits of the



AS BETWEEN FRIENDS.

BRITISH LION (to Russian Bear)—"If we hadn't such a thorough understanding, I might be tempted to ask what you're doing there with our little playfellow."

—Punch (London).



JOHN BULL AT LAST SEES HIMSELF AS HE REALLY IS.
A sample of the anti-British cartoons in the German press.
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



WHY GERMANY CAN'T HELP TURKEY.
"I should love to help you, my dear, but John Bull and Marianne have just left me up a tree."
—Kikeriki (Vienna).

GERMAN REFLECTIONS ON ENGLAND.

entente. . . . We are bound in honor, by the most precise and solemn obligations, to do all that is in our power to checkmate the Russian Government, now that it has proceeded to an open violation of the Anglo-Russian agreement. We are bound by the honor of England and by the interests of India. If Russia tears up this treaty, we do not see how a self-respecting Foreign Minister can do less than denounce in public the Anglo-Russian entente, and expose to the world the bad faith of that Power in whose word he has, unfortunately, confided."

The London *Times*, however, coldly remarks that "Persian independence, even if it were threatened with absolute extinction, would not in itself be worth the bones of a single British grenadier." In refutation of which statement Prof. E. G. Browne, of Cambridge University, the eminent Persian scholar, replies with a letter in which the following sentences occur:

"It is surely only fair to add that the alternative policy of yielding to Russia at every step may ultimately result in enormous sacrifices of British blood and British treasure. Moreover, such a purely passive policy must involve us, sooner or later, in a coterminous frontier with Russia drawn across the open plains of Persia. How many additional British grenadiers would be required to place behind that frontier? What increase would be required, even in time of peace, in our military and naval expenditure? And, if Persia be not worth the risk of a single British grenadier, was Morocco?"

"We are partners with Russia in an agreement for the maintenance of Persian independence. It was the plain duty of our Foreign Minister to exercise vigilance that the terms of the partnership should be observed. Who can affirm that he has recognized this duty?"

The London *Nation* is indignant at the British for allowing oppression, bloodshed, and absolute anarchy to reign in Persia. We read in this influential organ:

"In Persia our direct responsibility for what is happening to-day needs no argument to enforce it. We had signed with Russia a convention designed, as our Minister in Teheran explained, to remove from both Powers 'any excuse for intervention,' a convention so strict that its very object was said to be that the two Powers should 'not allow one another to intervene on the pretext of safeguarding their interests.' Four years have passed

and to-day we not merely allow but sanction an intervention as shamelessly brutal, as arrogant, and as final as it is wanton. We have failed to protect the suppliant to whom at the outset of the crisis we extended our good offices. At each step of the long controversy we have receded from our positions, stifled our instincts, and recoiled before the impetus of the Russian aggression. To-day, with our approval, a Persian Government has suspended the hard-won Constitution in order to sign its own submission to foreign control. It rules at length by permission of a Russian army."

More optimistic is the outlook of the London *Tablet*, which thinks Russia is doing its best to bring about "restoration of order and the chastisement of offenders." According to the Russian press severe means, even pogroms, are to be resorted to, and we read in the Russian official organ that "the Viceroy of the Caucasus has been ordered to send the largest possible reinforcement to Tabriz," and we are told that "the hesitating voice of diplomacy must be replaced by the imposing voice of the cannon." To quote further from the *Novoye Vremya*:

"In this case true humanity requires cruelty. Wherever Russians are attacked, Russia must take over the administration. The whole population of Tabriz must be held responsible and punished. It must pay an indemnity to the families of the Russian soldiers who are killed."

The article concludes sternly:

"The Persian Government, whatever it is, is not a small baby. It is responsible for its actions, and, tho spoiled by the endless indulgence of Russia, there is a limit to even Russian indulgence. Such measures will be taken as will be sufficient to recall to sanity the most headstrong minds and induce them to view calmly the dictates of political morality."

These "measures" *The Nation* describes as the incitements of agents provocateurs, goading the people to revolt, and clearing the way for invasion and annexation, which will be heralded in "by a rain of ultimatums, a civil war fostered by Russian agents." Anarchy and the destruction of the Persian Government will follow, "on which, as an indispensable foundation, foreign rule will be based."

A HOLY ALLIANCE AGAINST PORTUGAL

THE SPANISH MONARCHY is to come to the rescue of the Portuguese Royalists, says Fabra Ribas in the *Humanité* (Paris). His article is copied and sometimes confirmed by Berlin papers, and is producing a great sensation. This Holy Alliance is being plotted by Germany and in Germany, with France and Spain as accomplices, we are told, and the meeting-place of the conspirators is at the "sumptuous castle of Nymphenburg," a short distance from Munich. This is the home of Prince Louis Ferdinand and his wife, the Infanta Maria de Paz, a devout Catholic and an aunt of King Alfonso XIII. Many intimate friends of the Kaiser—Mr. Ribas names six of them—are habitually seen in the salon of Nymphenburg, "the Versailles of Munich." Among them are the Mannesmanns, the iron kings, and the Krupps who, "in the scarcity of iron in Germany, are manifesting great activity in trying to find new iron-mines at any price and in any country," and Spain has abundance of this metal. Prince Louis Ferdinand and his wife are thus described by Mr. Ribas:

"The Prince does not generally take much interest in politics, occupied, as he invariably is, with running after actresses and dodging the numerous creditors who besiege him. Nevertheless this puppet prince, who is respected by no one, not even by his domestics, has succeeded in winning the King of Spain's entire confidence. He has frequently acted as intermediary between Alfonso XIII. and William II. The Infanta Paz—she is the politician. She excels in the arts of intrigue and is especially skilled in such machinations as bring down crushing blows on those whom she calls 'enemies of God and of kings.'"

Mr. Ribas says that Germany is to receive as a return for her assistance to the Portuguese Royalists certain Spanish possessions in Africa, notably Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea, and he quotes from a recent number of the *Paris Temps* which records the negotiations for the cession of these Spanish possessions to Germany, and adds:

"The intrigue becomes clear. Spain makes a present to Germany in order to obtain the support of that Government when Alfonso attacks Portugal. Are we not beginning to understand now why the partisans of Manuel II., who is penniless, have been able to find money to purchase cargoes of arms and to keep up an agitation on the Portuguese frontier which must cost hundreds of thousands of dollars?"

This writer is, of course, a Socialist, and he is quoted by Bebel's *Vorwaerts* as "Comrade Ribas." He recalls with in-

dignation how Alfonso, "the first among the enemies of the young Republic," was ready to bombard Lisbon with his fleets until restrained by his ministers, in fear of being opposed by other European Powers. This writer adds:

"But Alfonso did not disarm. He took other measures to destroy the new Republic. He sought and obtained as an accomplice William II. of Germany and gave *carte blanche* to the royalist conspirators to do as they pleased along the frontier of Portugal."

The French bankers are also lending to the conspirators, we are told, and their loans are indorsed with the very highest names. For example:

"We learn on reliable authority that Mr. Tessa Vianna, formerly Minister of the Navy for the Portuguese monarchy, has negotiated in Paris a loan of \$10,000,000 in favor of the Portuguese Royalists, and that such a loan is guaranteed by two crowned heads. The Madrid *España Nueva* adds that these crowned heads were a king and an emperor, and the Lisbon *Mundo* completes the news item by saying that according to the Portuguese Royalists themselves the king in question is Alfonso XIII. and the emperor no one but William II. This is a serious report, but some facts have come out that are graver still. A few weeks ago there were found in the harbor of Hamburg two vessels loaded with arms intended for the Royalists of Portugal. The German Government was well aware of this, but did nothing to hinder their sailing until certain representatives of other Powers, including the Portuguese Republic, caused their seizure and confiscation."

We need not quote the words of execration with which this writer assails "the criminal project" of King Alfonso and "his accomplices," but time alone can prove in this era of revolution and revolt whether the project will succeed.

The German *Vorwaerts* indorses Mr. Ribas' statement concerning "a complot hatched in the monarchical, capitalist, and colonial circles of various lands." In Germany "its habitat is found in princely castles and the feudal clique of the Center party." "The revelation is founded," this paper assures its readers, "on certain thoroughly sifted data—admitted fact, utterance, and document being cited." "The author can say with justice, 'We publish nothing but what we can prove.'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



ONLY A REHEARSAL.

"No performance, eh? Well, I suspected the actors were not ready."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).



GIVING THE KONGO TO GERMANY.

FRANCE—"Do adopt this charming boy. You will find him a delightful little companion."—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

DARK PROSPECTS

DR. SUN'S SMALL BEGINNINGS

WHEN Mr. J. Ellis Barker first met Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the President of the Chinese Republic, he found him in a "fourth-rate hotel, a kind of lodging-house for workmen, occupying a bare and miserable little room." In *The Fortnightly Review* (London) this writer describes the revolutionary leader as a simple and unselfish man, then living in Victoria, British Columbia, a refugee with a price set upon his head by the Chinese Government, who were willing to give \$500,000 for his capture. Mr. Barker summarizes the news of the Chinese leader as follows:

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen told me that he had millions of adherents, and described to me the organization of his society, which, with its self-supporting branches, its honorary presidents, etc., may be compared with the great political associations existing in Anglo-Saxon countries. The Doctor has led an agitator's life for more than twenty years. At first he was in favor of reform. He became a revolutionary when, at last, he recognized that all attempts to reform China by peaceful and orderly methods were quite hopeless. He told me that the revolutionary movement had received an enormous impetus when, during the short reform period inaugurated by the late Emperor, many thousands of students belonging to the best families had gone abroad, especially to Japan—in 1905 there were 10,000 Chinese students in Japan—who had come to see with their own eyes the hopeless backwardness of China.

"The Doctor is a man of medium height, slight but wiry, and is forty-five years old. He speaks good English. He is very quiet and reserved in manner, and extremely moderate, cautious, and thoughtful in speech. He gives one the impression of being rather a sound and thorough than a brilliant man, rather a thinker than a man of action. He does not care to use the dramatic eloquence which appeals to the imagination and the passions of the masses, and which is usually found in political and religious reformers of the ordinary kind. But then the Chinese are perhaps not so emotional as are most Eastern and Western nations. I have heard Dr. Sun Yat-sen addressing a meeting of his countrymen. He spoke quietly and almost monotonously, with hardly any gestures, but the intent way in which his audience listened to every word—his speeches occupy often three and four hours, and even then his hearers never tire of listening to him—showed me the powerful effect which he was able to exercise over his hearers by giving them a simple account of the political position in China, of the sufferings of the people, and of the progress of the revolutionary movement."

On one occasion, discussing the dangers the Doctor ran by walking unattended through streets after nightfall, Mr. Barker remarked:

"With a reward of £100,000 on your head, you should not go alone through the deserted streets of a strange town. If you have no fear for yourself, you should at least spare yourself for your cause and your country." He replied with a quiet smile which was half sad and half humorous: "If they had killed me some years ago, it would have been a pity for the cause; I was indispensable then. Now my life does not matter. Our organization is complete. There are plenty of Chinamen to take my place. It does not matter if they kill me." That little incident showed the character, spirit, and courage of the man."

Turning to Japanese sources we find more intimate delineations of Dr. Sun's career. This is not surprising when it is remembered that Dr. Sun spent most of his years of exile in Japan, establishing in Tokyo the basis of his revolutionary operations. According to the *Shin Nippon*, edited under the supervision of Count Okuma, Dr. Sun was born in the province of Canton (Kwang-tung); but a writer in the *Nippon oyobi Nipponjin* (Japan and the Japanese), another Tokyo monthly, informs us that Hawaii was Dr. Sun's birthplace, his parents having emigrated to the mid-Pacific island. However that may have been, he was trained to be a physician, and for some time was a practitioner at Shanghai. But, as the *Shin Nippon* says:

"He had no desire to make fortune or fame as a physician; his sole aspiration was the emancipation of the sons of Han from the clutches of Manchu tyranny. When he had saved enough to take him abroad he went to England to study its political and social institutions. From England he went to France and there continued his studies and observations. The European sojourn opened his eyes to the grandeurs and glories of modern democratic theories and institutions and made him all the more conscious of the corruption and inefficiency of the Manchu Government. At that time, however, Sun entertained no idea of advocating a Republican form of government for his country; it was yet his ambition to establish a constitutional monarchy like that of England. But the irremediable impotency and the hopeless waywardness of the Manchu Government have since driven him into desperation, and it was but natural that soon after his return home from Europe he should have become a downright revolutionist, determined to cleanse Manchu corruption with the baptism of fire and blood."

In 1896 Dr. Sun organized in Canton a revolutionary association, the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) recall: and in 1900, when the Manchu Government had its hands full with the Boxer disturbance, he attempted, simultaneously with the activities of his colleagues in the Yang-tse region, to start a rebellion in Canton. But:

"The plot was discovered by the Viceroy, and Dr. Sun fled for his life to Japan. From that time Tokyo became the headquarters of the Chinese revolutionists. There Sun Yat-sen established a revolutionary association, whose branches were soon set up in all parts of the world where Chinese were found in any considerable number. The main organization at Tokyo was divided into various departments, such as the departments of foreign affairs, of domestic affairs, of military affairs, of publication, and even a department of assassination. In 1906 Dr. Sun again essayed a bold coup in Canton. He had entered the country in disguise, and with a few hundreds of his followers attempted to capture Kei-chau, not far from the city of Canton. But his ill-equipped band of men proved no match for the trained soldiers whom the Viceroy sent against him. Again Dr. Sun was forced to take refuge in Japan.

"The repeated failures of the revolutionary leaders convinced them of the futility of any attempt to defeat the imperial troops by the might of their own men and arms. They realized that without inducing the imperial troops to espouse the cause of revolution all their efforts would bear no fruit. Thus it was that during the past several years Dr. Sun and his colleagues bent all their energies to the propagation of the gospel of revolution among the soldiers. Meanwhile Dr. Sun made a tour of Europe and America, where he succeeded in raising a huge revolutionary fund."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



GEORGE'S TRIP TO INDIA.

He sees in China another chance to extend the blessings of British rule.

—Kikeriki (Vienna).



MAN AS A LIVING MEMORY

WE ARE LIVING MEMORIES of all that our fathers were and did; the mechanism by which we inherit their qualities is precisely the same as that by which we recollect what we ourselves felt, thought, and did at some earlier day. The seat of this racial memory is a substance called the germ-plasm, which passes from parent to child and constitutes a material basis of heredity. Present in the body throughout life, this germ-plasm keeps in close touch with its processes and changes, and these changes, if they are thoroughgoing enough, may affect it in turn, so that acquired characteristics may sometimes be inherited. Here in the rough, and very briefly stated, we have the new theory of heredity enunciated by an Italian student of biology, Eugene Rignano, who has also the training of an engineer and a physicist and who attacks his problems in a somewhat new way.

His book on this subject, entitled "The Inheritance of Acquired Characters," is now presented to the English-reading world for the first time, and has been the cause of no little discussion. The author asserts that he is the first to give a scientific explanation of how acquired characteristics may pass from father to son. Those who believe that they do so pass have been unable to offer a satisfactory explanation; while those who have formulated the generally accepted theories of inheritance have been unable to give this kind of inheritance a place in them and have therefore believed that it does not exist. Rignano adopts their idea of a specific inheritance-substance, the "germ-plasm"; but he goes further and asserts that this and the bodily tissues act and react on each other through life—the peculiar feature of his new hypothesis. In order to explain how the germ-substance gives out, as it were, in a succeeding generation, the qualities that have been impressed on it in a previous one, the author formulates a subsidiary theory, namely, that of the deposition of specific substances or "accumulators" by nerve currents—which substances possess the power of causing other currents similar to those that deposited them. This property he believes to account for all mnemonic action, and inheritance and memory thus rest on exactly the same physical basis. We read:

"The close dependence of memory upon the nutritive processes indicates strongly that the preservation of memories is to be ascribed to accumulations of substance. Further, as was very well remarked by Hensen, the fact that many memories may remain entirely dormant throughout several years, and then can come again with great distinctness into consciousness, notwithstanding that all the parts of the organism have been renewed several times in the interval, indicates . . . that in order to preserve these memories it is sufficient if for one given substance there be substituted another identical one.

"If it appears thus to be shown by facts, that the preservation of memories is due to accumulation and conservation of substance, a whole series of other facts seem to demonstrate that the reawakening of these memories consists in the restitution of the same currents as had formerly constituted the actual sensation or impression."

How can effects be stored up in the germ-plasm, perhaps for years, until they are needed to give effect to inheritance in the production of a new individual descendant? This, the author reminds us, is simply the phenomenon of the reawakening of memory—a very common one. He gives the following instances:

"Cases are frequent, for example, of adults who are able to repeat poetry which they had learned in their earliest childhood, even after many years during which they have never had occasion to repeat it at any time. Coleridge speaks of a young girl who, in the delirium of fever, repeated long pieces in the Hebrew tongue which she did not understand, but which she

had heard read aloud a very long time before by a priest in whose service she had been. A Lutheran preacher of German origin living in America, who had in his congregation a considerable number of Germans and Swedes, related to Dr. Rush that nearly all a little before dying pray in their mother tongue. 'I have,' said he, 'innumerable examples of it, and among them several in which I am sure they had not spoken German or Swedish for fifty or sixty years.'

"The following two facts are still more typical:

"A lady in the last stages of a chronic disease was taken from London to the country. Her little daughter, who had not yet learned to talk, was sent to her and after a short visit was sent back to the city. The lady died several days later. The daughter grew up to maturity without remembering her mother. She had then occasion to see the room in which her mother died. Altho ignorant of that fact, upon entering the room she started, and when asked the cause of her emotion, she said, 'I have a distinct impression of having been in this room before. There was in that corner a lady in bed, apparently very ill, who leaned over me and wept.'

"Similarly, a man of very marked artistic temperament, as soon as he came in front of a castle in Sussex, had an extremely vivid impression of having already seen it, and he recalled in his imagination the procession of visitors in all its details. He learned from his mother that he had actually been brought there on an excursion at the age of sixteen months and that the recollection which he had of the visit was very exact."

This reawakening of memory through contiguity in space, the author goes on to remind us, is only a particular case of the general law of the association or succession of ideas. They indicate that the mnemonic center becomes active only when the sight of the same place induces in the environment of that center almost the same state of distribution of nervous energy as was present at the former time when it received the impression. That is exactly the result of what the author calls his theory of "specific accumulators," described above, and it is this result, carried over by the germ-plasm to an individual of a succeeding generation, that causes that individual to look like his parents, to feel like them, and almost literally to remember what they were and what they did.

An interesting theory and one, whether it stands or falls, which may influence the future trend of thought on the subject.

ELECTRIC BURNS—Burns due to electric currents are totally unlike those produced in other ways, according to *Cosmos* (Paris). They occur at the point of contact of the human body with electrical conductors, and are found generally on the arms or hands, tho sometimes on the top of the head. Says the paper just named:

"Superficial burns are rare. Generally the considerable heat developed at the point of contact determines a massive destruction—a carbonization of the tissues throughout a considerable depth. These deep burns appear to be actual losses of substance and constitute a kind of lump of killed flesh included within completely healthy tissues. On the head, burns of the bone are frequent, but the necrosis is ordinarily limited to its outer layers; injury to the spinal column and brain is to be feared only when the necrosis involves the whole cranial cavity.

"The most unexpected feature of electric burns is perhaps their indolence, especially when we remember the violence of the pain caused by ordinary burns. This symptom, almost always present, is attributed to the destruction of the nerve-endings, or to the aseptic evolution of the wound; the indolence is so absolute that some persons who have been burned do not know it.

"Finally, electric burns have an aseptic evolution; the inflammatory reaction is absent, there is no suppuration, the carbonized tissues are gotten rid of little by little without the intervention of any infectious phenomenon. These peculiarities are due to the sterilization of the tissues in mass, by the great

rise of temperature produced at the level of entrance of the current. The treatment of the burns is thus quite simple, consisting of the keeping of the wounds from infection. Only the existence of injury to the bone sometimes necessitates active treatment."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PARISIAN MIRAGE

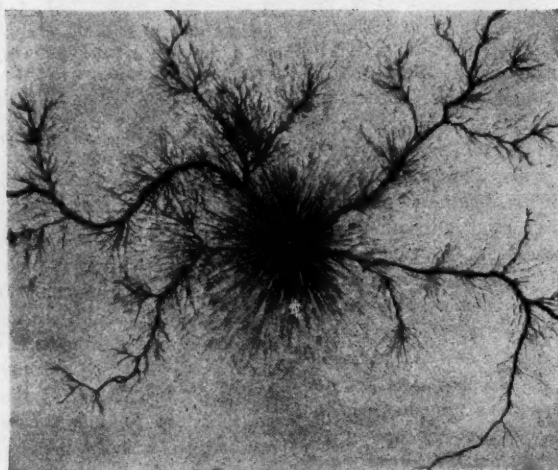
IN THE YEAR 1900, Parisians who were favorably situated saw a second Eiffel Tower standing upside down on top of the real tower with which they were familiar. The phenomenon was casually mentioned in the papers as an interesting mirage, but altho some notes of it were jotted down by scientific men, no attempt to explain or analyze it seems to have been made until recently. In an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 2), Mr. A. Chauveau, of the Institute of France, denies that the apparition was a true mirage—which is a reflected image—and asserts that it was a shadow, on a layer of mist, akin to the phenomenon known as the "Specter of the Brocken."

In the latter, however, the observer stands within his own shadow which he sees projected on a cloud below him, while in Paris the shadow was that of another object and the observer stood well outside of it. Mr. Chauveau reports that the shadow appeared to move as the spectator moved, seeming at one time to stand upright and inverted, as described above, and again horizontal, with its top still touching that of the tower. He regards the latter position, however, as the actual one and the vertical position as the result of perspective, as the observer stood directly under it. To cast such a shadow the light must evidently come from below, and this is hard to explain. There was no near-by sheet of water to act as a reflector, but Mr. Chauveau thinks that the reflection may have taken place from the inner surfaces of fog-globules. He says in substance:

"The mirage consisted of a real shadow of the Eiffel Tower, whose upper part, illuminated from the south, cast its silhouette toward the north in the immediate neighborhood of its summit, on a kind of horizontal screen formed at that time by the atmospheric haze at the height of the top. The shadow thus cast appeared in a form, in a place, and with a fixed direction, in the manner of the 'Specter of the Brocken.' It showed itself lying nearly horizontal in a north-and-south direction. The point of junction (with the tower) formed a sort of right angle. All this was seen most clearly by the observer when he looked at the shadow crosswise. Placing himself in the plane of the shadow with his back to the north he would take the axis of the shadow for the simple prolongation of that of the tower. Hence the illusion of an Eiffel Tower standing upside down.

"The position of the shadow indicated that the solar rays, the primary source of the mirage, effected the illumination of the tower, shining from south to north and from below upward.

"This deviation of the light, since the tower and its shadow were very close together, certainly took place at a point very near the monument. It occurred perhaps in the layers of the slightly misty air around its upper part. It is for the meteorologists to say whether these atmospheric layers could possibly be, under the circumstances, the seat of phenomena of refraction and total reflection capable of giving to the sun's rays the direction indispensable to the production of such illumination as to enable the Eiffel Tower to throw its shadow on the sky."



Illustrations from "The Popular Science Monthly."

FIG. 1.—THE OVERCHARGED CLOUD.

The discharge 'vees' resemble a system of rivers and tributaries, which penetrate the cloud."

SOME USELESS "FOODS"

THAT MANY commercial "food" preparations are useless or worse, is asserted by Cora Frances Stoddard in *The Scientific Temperance Journal* (Boston, December). In the course of her article she pays her respects to various combinations whose components, as she asserts, neutralize each other's virtues, and in particular to those containing alcohol, which often, she says, acts upon other ingredients in a way calculated to render them useless. Other foolish preparations contain two enzymes or digestive ferments, neither of which is able to act in the other's presence, which thus hinder each other instead of acting with double force, as was apparently intended. Her statements are confirmed as "perfectly true" by a leading New York physician, Dr. Warren B. Chapin. Says Miss Stoddard:

"A bit of conversation was overheard in a drug-store. 'I'd like to sell you some Blank's wine if you make up your own beef, wine, and iron,' said a drummer. 'Of course, the beef and iron

have to be put in to comply with the United States Pharmacopoeia, but you and I and every other druggist know that the alcohol largely precipitates the iron and destroys the 'albuminoids of the beef.'"

"Then," queried the thoughtful bystander, 'the alcoholic preparations of beef and iron are practically worthless?'

"That's about what it amounts to. The alcohol by its effects on the beef and the iron defeats the very purpose for which the combination is supposed to be used."

"Among the various 'get-well-quick' schemes proposed to a trusting public have been much-advertised commercial alcoholic 'predigested foods,' 'liquid beef,' etc. Pharmacologists declare that they have little or no practical food value. Some of them are not beef at all, but preparations of the white of egg which is a much less valuable proteid than beef,

while the alcohol, which sometimes reaches as high as 19 per cent., makes what little protein there is unavailable as food. A recent book, 'Pharmacopoeia and the Physician,' says of these preparations that even if life could be sustained by the food which these alcoholic preparations contain, long before a person had taken a sufficient amount of this 'food,' he would have been put into a state of continued intoxication by the alcohol.

"If one really wants 'liquid beef,' the only genuine way of getting it of any value is to press out the juice from a fresh piece of beef and prepare it as wanted.

"There is another class of commercial preparations which has been much overestimated—the alcoholic preparations of pepsin and of other digestive ferments supposed to aid digestion. Some of these preparations are valueless because they mix enzymes that are mutually antagonistic. For instance, some contain both pepsin and pancreatin. Pepsin acts only in the presence of an acid and there it destroys pancreatin. Pancreatin acts in an alkaline or neutral solution and there destroys pepsin. To put the two together in one solution, and expect both to aid digestion, is, as one pharmacologist remarks, about as absurd as trying to apply hot and cold water at the same time by putting hot water into an ice-cap.

"Starchy foods like gruel may be partly digested by adding diastase from grain before the gruel is eaten, but it would be useless to take by itself a solution of diastase with the idea of helping digestion, because its action would be checked by the hydrochloric acid and destroyed by the pepsin of the stomach before it could have any important action on the food.

"But even if a preparation does contain 'a harmonious family' of pepsin and other digestive enzymes, if put up with

alcohol, the alcohol makes them variable in action, or prevents any action at all.

"Scale pepsin," a dry form, and pepsin put up with glycerin, are free from alcohol and may be useful, tho, as a matter of fact, physicians state that the necessity of taking pepsin has been greatly overestimated. Very often it is not pepsin at all that is needed, but a little hydrochloric acid to make available the pepsin naturally produced by the stomach. Just what is needed can only be determined by the careful physician."

CELESTIAL ELECTRIC RIVER-SYSTEMS

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING may be regarded as a great flux of electricity from cloud to cloud. On the so-called two-fluid theory, long the orthodox one, according to which there are two kinds of electricity, positive and negative, such a flux is duplex and takes place simultaneously in two directions, so that if positive electricity is pouring from the right-hand cloud to the left, a negative current also flows from left to right. It is hard to picture such a thing as this, and we need not be surprized that in the ordinary mind a "one-fluid" theory of electricity has always held sway. The ordinary reader thinks always of an electric discharge as moving in a single specified direction, not in two directions at once. This one-fluid type of theory, which, by the way, was held by no less a philosopher and experimenter than Benjamin Franklin, is now that toward which the scientific world is also turning—an interesting instance of how the opinions of experts will sometimes grow to coincide with those naturally held by the laity. The scientific objection to regarding an electric current as flowing in only one direction has always been that there is nothing to show in which direction it goes. Of late, however, such evidence has been piling up, and is going to show that electricity is really what we have been accustomed to call "negative electricity"—and that "positive electricity" is nothing but ordinary matter. An electric discharge is a flow of electricity from an overcharged point to one charged below the normal pressure. What he regards as strong photographic evidence of this view is presented by Prof. Francis E. Nipher, of

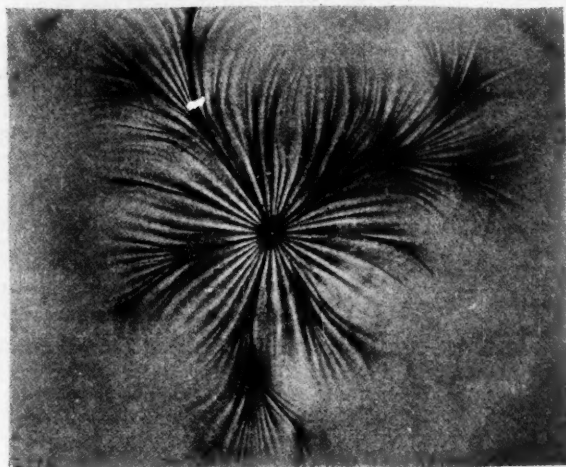


FIG. 2.—THE OUTFLOW INTO THE CLOUD,
Which has less than its normal charge.

Washington University, in an article on "A Flash of Lightning," contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, January). We read:

"It is customary to classify lightning discharges into at least two classes. This classification is based on the appearance of the flash. One kind of lightning is called forked lightning and the other sheet lightning. There has been some discussion concerning sheet lightning, it being claimed by some that it is merely an illumination due to a discharge which is hidden from view.

"The real fact appears to be that both ends of a lightning flash are usually hidden from view within the two clouds. One of these clouds contains falling drops of water which are overcharged with the negative corpuscles which atoms of all kinds of matter contain when in normal condition. The other cloud contains drops which have less than the normal charge. This cloud has always been said to be positively charged.

"The writer has sought to obtain photographic evidence of the conditions within these two clouds, at the instant when the

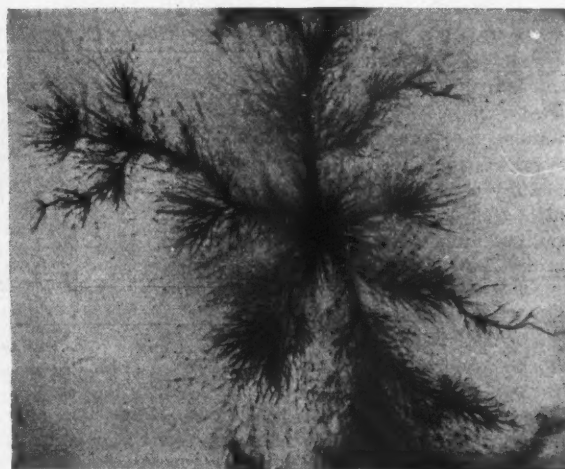


FIG. 3.—AN INFLOW AS IN FIG. 1.

discharge occurs. This evidence is presented in the figures, which are reproduced from photographic plates.

"Fig. 1 represents in cross-section the cloud which is overcharged with the negative fluid. The cross-section is at right angles to the end of the long flash which connects the two clouds. The discharge lines on this plate resemble a system of rivers and tributaries, which penetrate the cloud. These drainage lines elongate up-stream. Some of them are sharply defined. Others, for reasons which will be explained, are seen only in shadowy outline. . . .

"The discharge pours through the long hole in the air, in which the conditions are like those which exist in a vacuum tube. The conditions which exist in the cloud at the other end of the flash are shown in Fig. 2.

"Here we have a representation of the outflow into the cloud which has less than its normal charge. The flash here diffuses into the cloud, and the outer portions of the flash might well be called sheet lightning. . . .

"If these discharge figures are to be described in the language of the two-fluid theory, Fig. 1 must be called an outward positive discharge. Fig. 2 must be called an outward negative discharge. We must say that the outward negative discharge shown in Fig. 2 came from the cloud represented in Fig. 1 and that the outward positive discharge shown in Fig. 1 came from the cloud represented in Fig. 2.

"Such an explanation seems so essentially absurd in the presence of these photographic plates, that it will not be urged.

"In conclusion, however, a confession must be made. The lightning discharge here described was artificially produced. A plate-glass machine, with metal conductors terminating in pin-heads, took the place of the long flash of lightning. The pin-heads rested upon the centers of the two photographic films, the plates resting on large sheets of glass. . . . No trace of the discharge can be detected until the photographic plate is developed."

With this confession, and with an apology for having misled the reader, Professor Nipher asks in conclusion whether any one can look at Fig. 1 and believe that it is produced by an outward discharge of positive electricity. This plate, he thinks, tells its own story. He is sure that it represents an inflow of negative corpuscles, along drainage channels—a great river-system in the clouds whose flow is of electricity. Comparing Professor Nipher's photograph with a topographical map of a river and its tributaries, one can not help being struck with their essential similarity.

THE WONDERLAND OF BIOLOGY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or of living creatures, to which the name of biology has been given, is not an old one. It is a science in formation, and its methods of investigation are continually changing. Some of them read like the proceedings of wizards or magicians, and some of their results certainly seem little short of magical. A wound in the body, out of which sprouts an unaccustomed leg; two creatures growing together by head or tail; an egg whose development into a living animal is started by physical or chemical irritation—these are some of the wonders to be seen in the laboratory of the modern student of biology. He performs them, not from mere love of wizardry, but in the hope that he may learn something from them, as the chemist or the physicist does from his experiments on dead matter. In an article on "How the Problems of Life are Studied," contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, December 9), Henri Coupin tells of some of these things. We read:

"One of the methods most seductive to biologists is regeneration; it consists simply in cutting in two an organ or even a whole animal, and waiting to 'see what happens.' With the simplest animals, from the coelenterates up to the insects and the mollusks, or even to the cold-blooded vertebrates, the method is at the disposal of any one and gives very interesting, often unexpected, results: thus, we may see a foot grow out where there was an eye, two tails appear where there was only one, an isolated arm change into a complete individual, a wounded individual put forth a sprout from the wound, and so on. With protozoans the thing is more difficult and special skill is necessary to cut into two or three parts a creature invisible to the naked eye. . . . With plants the study of regeneration is much easier, but the results are slight. . . . But, on the other hand, we have here the best material for the study of grafting, while animals are worth little for this purpose, except tadpoles, which may be easily stuck together."

A little more complex is the study of "teratogeny," or the creation of monsters. For this purpose hen's eggs are often used. Says Mr. Coupin:

"Before putting the eggs into the incubator, or during their incubation, they are subjected to treatment of various kinds: the external pressure is increased or diminished; they are shaken with more or less energy; they are pierced aseptically; they are illuminated with colored lights; they are subjected to unaccustomed radiations, such as the x-rays and the ultra-violet rays; they are electrified; they are exposed to more or less deleterious vapors; they are injected with microbial cultures or toxins; in a word, it is sought to disturb their *modus vivendi* with a variety of agents limited only by the experimenter's imagination. When taken from the incubator, or even in the eggs—for it often happens that their development is arrested by such abnormal conditions—the chicks or their embryos present divers unexpected characteristics the study of which leads us to draw various conclusions. We may also give attention—alho this is less easy—to the eggs of inferior organisms, mollusks or worms, for example. At the moment when segmentation of the egg is taking place, one or two of the

cells are pricked adroitly. Sometimes nothing happens . . . but sometimes monsters are produced, deprived of one or several parts.

"Plants also lend themselves well to the study of teratogeny. Unfortunately, hitherto embryos have not yet been experimented on—only developed plants. Either sterus are crushed or some point is burned, or they are artificially infected with fungi or insect parasites. Some botanists assert that we may thus obtain suddenly—by 'mutation'—new species, susceptible of indefinite reproduction with the newly acquired characters; but this conclusion is at present the subject of a violent controversy. . . .

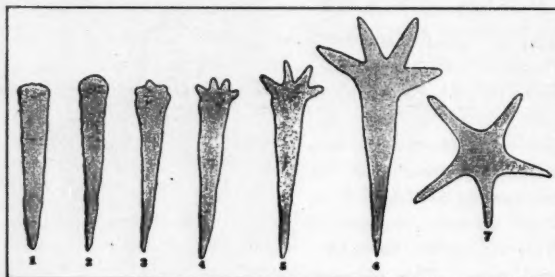
"We may also study the influence of the environment—that is to say, we may see how living beings vary with a change of the medium when they live normally. The plants of the plain are taken to the mountain-tops; those of the hills are brought down to the plain. Aquatic plants are habituated to comparative dryness; sea creatures are taken to live in brackish or fresh water. The vital balance of living beings is disturbed by changing the color of the light that bathes them, the heat that

warms them, the osmotic pressures to which their organism is adapted, the nourishment that they habitually ingest, and we see what result all these factors have not only on the individual itself—on its sex, for instance—but also on its descendants, which may not be so easily influenced.

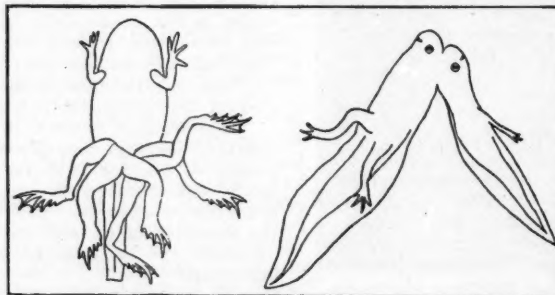
"To act on the laws of heredity the best method yet discovered is hybridization, that is to say, the fertilization of one species by another. With animals the field of experimentation is much more restricted than with plants. . . . Here we have a series of yet obscure laws on which Mendel's law has thrown a certain degree of light, alho we should not allow ourselves to be hypnotized by this fact, for there are others.

"All this, of course, is very interesting, and it is easy to see that the keystone of the arch in general biology is in fact the study of reproduction. In these last years remarkable discoveries have been made here. By choosing eggs whose natural condition would seem to be one of unstable equilibrium, we have succeeded in bringing about fecundation without intervention of the male element, acting solely with chemicals such as magnesium or carbonic acid, or with physical agents such as electricity, or with mechanical agents such as agitation or piercing. This is called artificial parthenogenesis. At the outset positive results were obtained only with the eggs of sea-urchins and starfish, but now those of frogs, creatures somewhat high in the animal scale, seem to act in the same fashion. Thus quite a new field is open to the activity of investigators."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A DETACHED ARM OF A STARFISH,
Growing into a complete animal.



Tadpole that has grown additional
legs from wounded surfaces.

Tadpoles grafted together by their
heads.

PLAYING TRICKS WITH TADPOLES.

FOREIGN PAVEMENTS —

Some interesting points in the construction and maintenance of pavements in Europe, especially in Germany, apparently not found in this country, are reported, after a study of recent specifications, by Robert I. Harding, superintendent of public works in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in *The Municipal Journal* (New York). Mr. Harding thinks that the German engi-

neers are getting results by unusually careful effort to give minute attention to details. Contractors also are made parties to the maintenance in rather an unusual way, it being stipulated that they shall keep the pavement in repair for three years at their own expense and then for twelve years at a fixed amount per year. Should water stand on any part of it, that

part must be at once repaired. Repairs must be made at night and on two days' notice. All this reads like a description of Utopia to the average American citizen, but apparently these conditions are faithfully observed in practise. Mr. Harding reports also that many foreign cities use a "mosaic" pavement on their lighter traffic streets. He says:

"The stones are cut to a uniform depth, but vary in shape and are laid radially on a sand cushion with different kinds of fillers. The appearance is very pleasing and the results are very satisfactory."

Another practise, not unusual on undeveloped streets, or where traffic conditions are not settled, is that of building macadam roads so that the finished surface is depressed about four to six inches below the final surface of the streets. We read:

"The curbs are set at grade with the gutter arranged in various ways to accommodate the low macadam surface, thereby permitting at some future time the utilization of the macadam as a foundation for a more permanent pavement, through reshaping it and perfecting it with bituminous materials."

A cement road having V-shaped expansion joints with steel edges placed at regular intervals across the street is a unique feature in the pavements of Essen, Germany, but Mr. Harding tells us that these did not prevent cracks occurring in the surface along the center line of the pavement. Altogether he leaves us with the impression that in the engineering work of paving America is rather in the lead, tho she is excelled in management of details and in administration.

STUDIES OF THE PRIMITIVE MIND

THAT so apparently simple a thing as the geometrical border on an Indian blanket or on a bit of Indian pottery may serve as material for tracing the workings of the primitive human mind, is asserted by Ellsworth Huntington in an article on "American Archeology" contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (New York, January). The significance of such designs, Mr. Huntington says, is far greater than most persons realize. Artistic peculiarities, such as peculiar methods of ornamenting clothing and dwellings, or special patterns for use upon pottery, he regards as sure means of establishing the relationship of races, or the development of civilization, even where written records are also available. He writes:

"Among races like those of ancient America, whose language is lost and who knew no form of writing, they become of double importance. Few save the student of the science of art, however, realize the wonderful way in which it is possible to trace the workings of the human mind by means of the stages through which some simple design has passed. For instance, who would

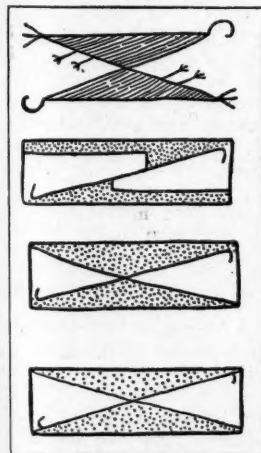


FIG. 2.—EVOLUTION OF AN INDIAN DESIGN.

say for a moment that the two conventional designs shown in Fig. 1 had anything to do with birds? Yet Mr. Kenneth M. Chapman, curator and artist of the Archeological Museum of New Mexico, assures us that such is the case. At first one is inclined to scoff at such a statement, but when the proof is presented skepticism quickly changes to belief. From potsherd after potsherd derived from ruins in all parts of the plateau region of northern

New Mexico Mr. Chapman has patiently gathered innumerable designs, and has classified them as only an artist can. Thus he has obtained several series of from ten to thirty or forty stages each, which show how the ancient Americans drew from nature at first, but little by little departed from the original models until finally the extreme of conventionality was the rule. The first artist, the great master, perhaps, who first conceived the idea of ornamenting pottery with something more than mere lines, looked at the birds around him and to the best of his ability drew what he saw, crudely, no doubt, but with unmistakable character. When others, the disciples or the imitators of the master, began to draw, they failed to turn back to nature. It was far easier to copy the drawings of another than to work out the lines for

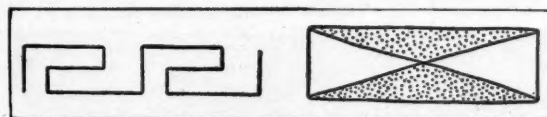
themselves. Each copy lost something of originality and force. "On this page are a few samples taken from two of Mr. Chapman's long series. Perhaps the original design was copied a hundred or a thousand times before it was transformed from the first to the second type of either series, but little by little a change took place. The two series appear to illustrate two diverse modes of development. In the first case a design resembling a Greek scroll was developed from some unknown origin, probably as an ornament for baskets long before pottery came into use. Later it was transferred to pottery, and the new conditions drew attention to its birdlike form. Thereupon it was regarded as a bird, and was used not only as a scroll, but independently. In some instances, altho not commonly, wings were added; but, oddly enough, feet seem almost always to have been omitted, perhaps in tacit and quite unwitting recognition of the fact that the creature was not really a bird.

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"In the other case development followed different lines. Some genuine artist at first conceived the idea of drawing two birds together, one upright and the other reversed—a simple design, in truth, and yet original. Conventionality could scarcely go further than in the final result—an oblong divided by diagonals into four triangles, the upper and lower of which are shaded. Yet even in this extreme the original design was still remembered, as is naively witnessed by the work of one unimaginative follower of tradition. At first he drew a simple oblong with diagonals and shading, but with nothing to suggest a bird. Then he felt that something was wrong. Probably he did not know that he had drawn two birds, but he remembered that the drawings on other people's pots were different from his, and so, not daring to depart by a hair's breadth from tradition, he added the two little crooks which are all that remain of the birds' heads and beaks.

"Such studies as those of Mr. Chapman are not of value only or chiefly to the artist. They belong to all who are interested in the study of the development of the human mind. How often, in Europe and Asia, we have had exactly what we seem to find here in early America—a period of sudden initiative and individuality followed by a slow sinking into hidebound conventionality. We know practically nothing of the character of the primitive Americans of the Southwest. Yet we are probably not far wrong in assuming that the course of their development in religion, manners, and morals was not unlike their development in art. First came the days of invention and progress, and then the deadening process of continually copying the old, the worship of outward forms . . . and with that the cessation of progress and invention, and the final decay preceding extinction."



Illustrations from "Harper's Magazine."

FIG. 1.—CONVENTIONAL INDIAN DESIGNS.

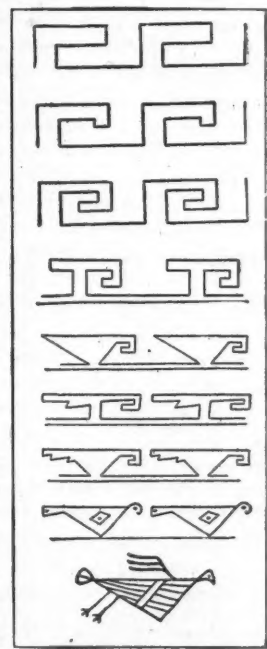


FIG. 3.—EVOLUTION OF AN INDIAN DESIGN.



DOES "SHAKESPEARE SPELL RUIN"?

IT IS A BAD PASS when the power of a phrase can drive into comparative obscurity a people's greatest literary heritage. This has been done to Shakespeare, as far as public presentation is concerned, by a "parrot-cry"—"Shakespeare Spells Ruin." Mr. William Winter, our oldest and most learned dramatic critic, takes great pains in his latest book, "Shakespeare on the Stage," to show how mischievous and untruthful the phrase is. It was uttered first, he tells us, by Mr. Frederick B. Chat-terton in 1873, after he had lost a great deal of money by a production of "Antony and Cleopatra" at Drury Lane Theater in London. "His misleading deliverance was taken up and widely echoed," says Mr. Winter, "and the persistent iteration of it, which still continues, has been instrumental in disseminating error and impeding good enterprise."

Nothing could be farther from the truth, this careful observer assures us. He does not, indeed, believe that incessant representation of Shakespeare's plays should be the proper alternative. Such "never has been, is not, and never will be either financially advantageous or in any way desirable." But "a judicious presentment of Shakespeare is not only salutary, but imperatively essential to the general good"; yet the parrot-cry, "Shakespeare Spells Ruin," has had "the deleterious effect of discouraging even a judicious use of that author, and of prompting much vacuous and harmful comment on his plays when any of them have been presented." Mr. Winter proceeds to show the falsity of the parrot-cry by citing notable examples to the contrary. His championship of Shakespeare does not falter in the face of the \$2,500,000 said to have been earned by "The Music Master," or the \$6,960,000 by "Rip Van Winkle," as enacted by Joseph Jefferson in his 5,800 performances. "Rip" has also served seven predecessors of Jefferson and various subsequent imitators, who may have earned as much more, thus doubling that prodigious sum; but Mr. Winter computes the performances of "The Merchant of Venice" throughout Europe, America, and Australia as reaching, in the course of three centuries and more, not fewer than 100,000. If the average receipts be estimated at only \$350 the total income would amount to \$35,000,000. "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" would exhibit larger figures. Mr. Winter talks also of individual achievements:

"On February 3, 1869, that great actor and greater man, Edwin Booth, opened Booth's Theater, in New York, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Booth—a dreamer, gentle, trustful, and eager—was unfit for commercial ventures. This theater, instead of costing about \$500,000, all told, as he had expected, cost more than \$1,000,000. He managed it for three years, and, contrary to a generally accepted belief, his management of that theater was, financially as well as artistically, successful—the first year showing a net profit of \$100,000, the second a net profit of \$85,000, and the third a net profit of \$70,000. But the burden of

debt that unhappily had been imposed on him in its construction was exceedingly heavy. His health was impaired. He decided to retire from management, and he did so, in June, 1873. Seven months later, January 26, 1874, he was, unwisely and needlessly, induced to go into bankruptcy. In March, 1877, he was released from legal meshes by the action of James

H. MeVicker, of Chicago, who bought all Booth's debts, and allowed him the necessary reasonable time in which to pay them. This he did, at the rate of \$75,000 a year. His burdens, meanwhile, were continuous and exhausting. He did not much like to act, but preferred to sit in a corner, and smoke, and ruminate. He had sunk his second fortune in the building of his theater.

"In 1886 he formed a partnership with his friend Lawrence Barrett, who became his business manager. During their first season they acted separately, but in 1887, beginning at Buffalo, September 12, they acted together, and they continued so to act—Madame Helena Modjeska joining them, for a time, in 1889—until the sudden, lamentable death of Barrett, March 20, 1891. On the afternoon of April 4, 1891, at the old Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, Booth made his last appearance on the stage, acting *Hamlet*. On June 7, 1893, he died, at The Players, No. 16 Gramercy Park, New York City. He had founded that club, on December 31, 1888, and given to it the building in which it is housed, with furniture, library, and all need-

ful accessories. When his estate had been settled it was found that he had left a fortune of \$605,000. He had paid J. H. MeVicker all the balance of his huge indebtedness, incurred in the erection of Booth's Theater; he had borne the heavy expenses of his large theatrical company—scenery and dresses for his plays, and transportation; he had supported himself; he had handsomely endowed his daughter, on her marriage; he had endowed The Players; and he had left more than half a million dollars; and he earned all the money with which to do these deeds by practise of his profession, between 1874 and April, 1891, and he earned it by presenting a repertory of sixteen parts, all told, of which eleven were Shakespearean; those upon which he chiefly relied, except *Richelieu*, were all Shakespeare's, namely, *Hamlet*, *Brutus*, *Macbeth*, *Shylock*, *Lear*, *Iago*, and *Othello*.

"That is a form of 'Ruin' to which most persons would be resigned! And all this, it should be remembered, was accomplished by a man in fluctuating health, who, in the course of the period specified, had suffered a severe, almost fatal, accident—the breaking of one arm and two ribs (1875)—and a stroke of paralysis (1889)."

The case in England is equally well proved by the career of Sir Henry Irving:

"During his twenty-seven years of association with the Lyceum Theater thirteen of Shakespeare's plays were produced there, of which only three were financial failures, while the others were abundantly remunerative. 'Hamlet' had 200 successive and paying performances, the longest run ever made with that play, and when reproduced later it was acted 108 consecutive times. 'Romeo and Juliet,' when brought out at the Lyceum, in 1882, had 130 consecutive representations. 'Much Ado About Nothing' was acted 212 consecutive times, when Irving first produced it, and acted to a profit of £26,000, or, approximately, \$128,000. 'King Henry VIII.' had a run of 172



NOT "RUINED" BY SHAKESPEARE.

Edwin Booth, America's ideal *Hamlet*, who practically played only Shakespearian parts, made and lost two fortunes, and yet died with all debts paid, and possessor of over half a million.

consecutive performances. Most of Irving's Shakespearian productions were frequently revived and several of them were retained in his regular repertory till the last. 'The Merchant of Venice,' when he first produced it at the Lyceum, had 250 consecutive performances, the longest run ever made with any one of Shakespeare's plays, in any country, at any time; and *Shylock* remained in Irving's repertory to the end of his career. His last appearance at the London Lyceum was made in that character, and he acted it, at Bradford, for the last time, only four nights before his death, which befell in that town on October 13, 1905. Irving's management of the Lyceum extended from August 31, 1878, to June 10, 1905, and his gross receipts, in that time, were £2,261,637 10s. 1d.—approximately \$10,500,000—and at least one-third of that sum was earned by his productions of plays of Shakespeare."

Besides these two conspicuous instances, Mr. Winter brings forward others sufficiently imposing to prove his point. The Sothorn-Marlowe engagements of recent years at the Academy of Music, with seats no higher than \$1.50, have averaged an income of \$16,000 a week.

Such performances, Mr. Winter asserts, as Forrest's *Lear*, Booth's *Richelieu*, McCullough's *Virginius*, Irving's *Shylock*, Davenport's *Macbeth*, Salvini's *Gladiator*, Charlotte Cushman's *Queen Katharine*, Ellen Terry's *Beatrice*, Ada Rehan's *Rosalind*, Adelaide Neilson's *Viola*, and Mary Anderson's *Hermione* and *Perdita* would pack any theater of the present day for a long time and would also make a reputation that would last for generations. But—

"No performances of that caliber are visible now, nor are there actors visible who seem capable of giving them if they had the opportunity. It is not the lack of natural ability that causes an impoverished condition of our stage; it is the lack of opportunity for the development of actors, and the lack of that opportunity has been brought about, at least in part, by the parrot-like repetition and the selfish and supine acceptance of the radically false and injurious assertion that 'Shakespeare Spells Ruin.'"

"The experience of individual actors in the presentment of Shakespeare's plays has, from the first, been especially instructive, and it has been, in almost innumerable instances, an experience of opulent success. The reader of old theatrical records, whether they relate to the stage of Great Britain or to that of her American colonies, or to that of the United States in the early days of the Republic, continually finds that the leading players evince their highest ambition, exert their utmost powers, and are judged by their achievements in the great characters of the Shakespearian drama. Ingenuity has produced novelties. Taste has fluctuated. Each succeeding generation has evolved a style of drama peculiar to itself. But, notwithstanding the opposition of ignorance and cupidity, there has been no period, since the revival of the theater toward the end of the seventeenth century, without Shakespeare, and almost every name of dramatic distinction which has survived in remembrance to the present day is associated with one or more of Shakespeare's characters."

MR. WELLS CONFESSING

THE MODERN literary man does not shrink into a chimney-corner to hide his personality from an inquisitive world. Neither does he have any use for that curious affectation of a past mid-century, a *nom de plume*. As he is to-day typified by Mr. H. G. Wells, we see him in *T. P.'s Magazine* practically calling out, "I am Wells, Wells, Wells."

The occasion for it is a projected Russian edition of this writer's work, and the publisher conceived the idea of making Mr. Wells approach his new public in an autobiographic introduction. *T. P.* thereupon passes it back to English readers, and we see Mr. Wells as he pictures himself on his native heath in the south of England, in "a small red-roofed house that I have built myself, with a tennis-lawn and a garden of flowers." The England of the ingratiating Mr. Wells presents some features of charm, but he hints that after all the Russian peasant is more independent than his British cousin. It is, he explains, "an England of small, highly cultivated fields, not fenced, but closed in by well-kept hedges and fringed with oak and elm trees, of hop-gardens like very trim vineyards, of farmhouses of brick and stone, of pretty villages whose villagers are not independent peasants as yours are, but agricultural employees, of beautiful old churches whose priests are often quite rich men, of wide parks as carefully tended as gardens, of the fine, handsome country-houses of wealthy people." But Mr. Wells is not a part of this, as he goes on to show:

"I am now just forty-two years old, and I was born in that queer indefinite class that we call in England the middle class. I am not a bit aristocratic; I do not know any of my ancestors beyond my grandparents, and about them I do not know very much, because I am the youngest son of my father and mother, and their parents were all four dead before I was born. My mother was the daughter of an innkeeper at a place named Midhurst, who supplied post-horses to the coaches before the railways came; my father was the son of the head gardener of Lord de Lisle at Penshurst Castle, in Kent. They had various changes of fortune and position; for most of his life my father kept a little shop in a suburb of London, and eked out his resources by playing a game called cricket, which is not only a pastime, but a show which people will pay to see, and which, therefore, affords a living for professional players. His shop was unsuccessful, and my mother, who had once been a lady's maid, became, when I was twelve years old, housekeeper in a large country-house. I too was destined to be a shopkeeper. I left school at thirteen for that purpose. I was apprenticed first to a chemist and, that proving unsatisfactory, to a draper. But after a year or so it became evident to me that the facilities for higher education that were and still are constantly increasing



HE FOUND SHAKESPEARE A GOLD-MINE.

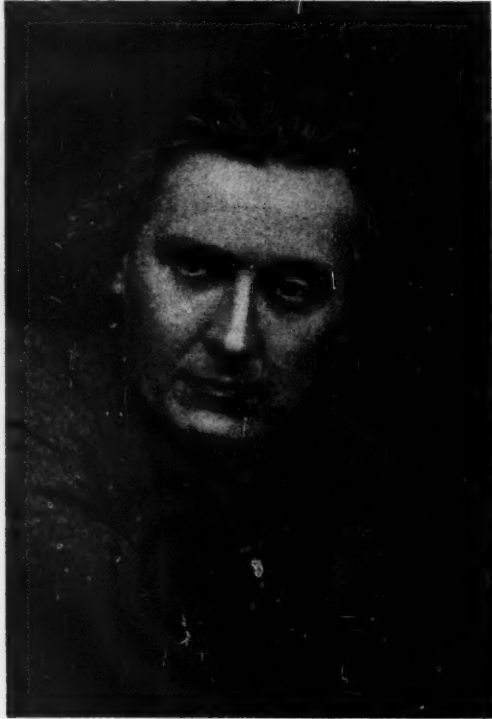
Henry Irving as *Shylock*.

He managed the Lyceum Theater, London, twenty-seven years, and during that time his gross receipts were approximately \$10,500,000, one-third of this being earned by productions of Shakespeare's plays.

in England, offered me better chances in life than a shop and comparative illiteracy could do; and so I struggled for and got various grants and scholarships that enabled me to study and to take a degree in science and some mediocre honors in the new and now great and growing University of London. My chief subject for graduation was comparative anatomy, and the professor in whose laboratory I worked was Professor Huxley, of whom, no doubt, many Russian readers will have heard.

"Quite the first Russian name that I learned to respect and admire was Kovalevsky, the biologist."

Mr. Wells tried teaching biology for two or three years, but gave it up for journalism because "it is a more remunerative



A BRITON JUST DISCOVERED BY BRITAIN.

Edward Gordon Craig, "acknowledged all over Europe as the master pioneer in the theater," says the *London Nation*, "is practically ignored in his own country."

profession in England than teaching." Then, too, "some little kink" in his mind always made the writing of prose very interesting to him. The man of letters now confesses:

"I began first to write literary articles, criticism, and so forth, and presently short imaginative stories in which I made use of the teeming suggestions of modern science. There is a considerable demand for this sort of fiction in Great Britain and America, and my first book, 'The Time Machine,' published in 1895, attracted considerable attention; and, with two of its successors, 'The War of the Worlds' and 'The Invisible Man,' gave me a sufficient popularity to enable me to devote myself exclusively, and with a certain sense of security, to purely literary work.

"The literary life is one of the modern forms of adventure. Success with a book—even such a commercially modest success as mine has been—means in the English-speaking world not merely a moderate financial independence, but the utmost freedom of movement and intercourse. A poor man is lifted out of his narrow circumstances into familiar and unrestrained intercourse with a great variety of people. He sees the world; if his work excites interest he meets philosophers, scientific men, soldiers, artists, professional men, politicians of all sorts, the rich, the great, and he may make such use of them as he can. He finds himself no longer reading in books and papers, but hearing and touching at first hand the big discussions that sway men, the initiatives that shape human affairs. And London is more than the capital of a kingdom; it is the center of a world Empire and of world-wide enterprises.

"To be a literary artist is to want to render one's impressions

of the things about one. Life has interested me enormously, and filled me with ideas and associations I want to present again. I have liked life, and like it more and more. The days in the shop and the servants' hall, the straitened struggles of my early manhood, have stored me with vivid memories that illuminate and help me to appreciate all the wider vistas of my later social experiences. I have friends and intimates now at almost every social level, from that of a peer to that of a pauper, and I find my sympathies and curiosities stretching like a thin spider's web from top to bottom of the social tangle. I count that wide social range one of the most fortunate accidents in my life, and another is that I am a man of diffident and ineffectual presence, unpunctual, fitful, and easily bored by other than literary effort; so that I am not tempted to cut a figure in the world and abandon that work of observing and writing which is my proper business in it."

Mr. Wells tells the Russians what we know and need not repeat, the number and kind of books he has written: his early "fantastic-scientific" stories, his "sociological" novels, and his novels of contemporary life. The second and third kinds are not strongly differentiated, but the last kind is to occupy his future years. "There was no ready-made standing-ground for me; the beliefs and assumptions of our fathers have decayed, become unsafe, or altogether broken down." He had first to define what he stood upon, or write of life in a disconnected and inconsistent way. Now he hopes to "render some aspects of this great spectacle of life and feeling in which I find myself in terms of individual experience and character."

HOME HONORS FOR A PROPHET

ANGLO-SAXON PROPHETS may gain honor at home, it appears, by the simple plan of first going abroad for credentials to impress home doubters. The humorous policy that forces such an act upon aspiring geniuses has long been charged against America, but England, according to her recent disclosures, has also a fine example. It is only during the last few weeks, says a writer in *The Graphic* (London), that it "must have dawned on a good many people that there is an Englishman named Gordon Craig." All of a sudden, this writer asserts, "the daily papers have been filled with his name and his attractive aspirations." But to a few it has been known that Gordon Craig has had "attractive aspirations" regarding a new art of the theater for more than ten years. During that time he first attempted to show London what they were, but London, misled by London critics, couldn't see. So he went abroad, where clearer-visioned Germans and Russians were able to see and use what he had to offer. In fact, almost all the progressive European art of the theater is now colored with his ideas, and at the present moment he is in Moscow superintending a production of "Hamlet." There is already a controversy on in the English papers over the debt that Professor Reinhardt, the German producer, owes to Craig. The writer we are quoting sets out with Mr. Craig's own help to show us what it is this Englishman is driving at:

"It would be impossible to give one categorical answer to this, for the very simple reason that he has to deal with a great many problems. As a wide generalization, however, one may say that his great point is that the art of the theater must be a unity. We know that there are two great sides to a stage production—firstly, the play, and, secondly, the presentation of it. But few people are aware of the many subdivisions in this art of presentation. Mr. Craig himself puts it thus:

"First and foremost, there is the proprietor of the theater. Secondly, there is the business manager, who rents the theater [to say nothing of his overlords in the matter of leases]. Thirdly, there is the stage director, sometimes three or four of these. There are also three or four business men. Then we come to the chief actor and the chief actress. Then we have the actors and the actresses who are next to the chief: that is to say, who are ready to step into their places if required. Then there are

from twenty to sixty other actors and actresses. Besides these, there is a gentleman who designs scenes. Another who designs costumes. A third who devotes his time to arranging light. A fourth who attends to the machinery (generally the hardest worker in the theater). And then we have from twenty to a hundred under-workers, scene-painters, costume-makers, lime-light-manipulators, dressers, scene-shifters, under-machinists, extra ladies and gentlemen, cleaners, program-sellers; and there we have the bunch."

An innovator who thus knows "the whole working of the theater at first hand" can not be called an impractical dreamer, declares this writer. The son of Miss Ellen Terry, he first trod the stage at the age of six, thirty-three years ago; and since 1889 he has made acting and the theater his business. Like all reformers he is also a destroyer. We read:

"It is when he begins to make deductions that the supporters of the existing system make demur:

"We see [says Mr. Craig] seven heads and two very influential members, seven directors instead of one, and nine opinions instead of one.

"Now, then, it is impossible for a work of art ever to be produced when more than one brain is permitted to direct, and if works of art are not seen in the theater, this one reason is a sufficient one, tho there are plenty more.

"Do you wish to know why there are seven masters instead of one? It is because there is no man in the theater who is a master in himself."

"That is the main thesis. The wonder is not that these forces do not work together for good, but that they work together at all, considering what the 'theatrical temperament' is. The details of the theory are worked out at great length. At the present moment the art of the theater is dominated almost completely by the actor, who is only one of the factors, as Mr.

aims at doing this by establishing a school of theatrical art. We have, it is true, of recent years established schools for acting, but that was done after a struggle, for, with our great dislike of the academic, we all believed for many years that acting



A CRAIG SCENE FOR A PLAY.

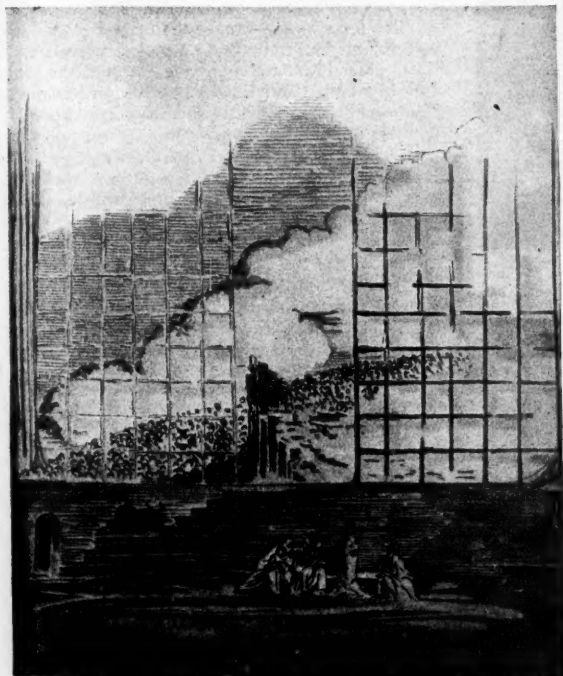
Mr. Craig's stage is often entirely empty of things that represent actual objects. He aims by the management of light on simple backgrounds to evoke the feeling of a church, for example, without presenting the painted resemblance.

could not be taught; and after the disappearance of the old stock company, which formed a rough-and-ready school of practical acting, there came a dreadfully amateur period in English acting.

"Mr. Craig demonstrates his points in a spirit of fine catholicism. He can admire the most barn-storming melodrama—if it gets home. He is interested in the problem play. Indeed, he claims that his method is applicable to everything that can be stated in the terms of drama. Some dramas, of course, lend themselves more than others to his method."

In his recently published book, "On the Art of the Theater," Mr. Craig writes this passage on the actor's art, which shows how he conceives it in the same terms as he views the scenic accessories:

"But I see a loophole by which in time the actors can escape from the bondage they are in. They must create for themselves a new form of acting, consisting for the main part of symbolical gesture. To-day they impersonate and interpret; tomorrow they must represent and interpret; and the third day they must create. By this means style may return. To-day the actor impersonates a certain thing. He cries to the audience: 'Watch me; I am now pretending to be so and so, and I am now pretending to do so and so'; and then he proceeds to imitate, as exactly as possible, that which he has announced he will indicate. For instance, he is *Romeo*. He tells the audience that he is in love, and he proceeds to show it by kissing *Juliet*. This, it is claimed, is a work of art; it is claimed for this that it is an intelligent way of suggesting thought. Why—why, that is just as if a painter were to draw upon the wall a picture of an animal with long ears and then write under it 'This is a donkey.' The long ears made it plain enough, one would think, without the inscription, and any child of ten does as much. The difference between the child of ten and the artist is that the artist is he who by drawing certain signs and shapes creates the impression of a donkey; and the greater artist is he who creates the impression of the whole genus of donkey, the *spirit* of the thing."



From "On the Art of the Theater."

FORUM SCENE IN "JULIUS CAESAR."

An example of Mr. Craig's work.

Accuracy in Roman architecture is not sought; Shakespeare knew nothing about it. In this design Mr. Craig "felt the crowd, and the two parties." Even a "hundred thousand voices make an excellent background to the voice of a personality." "The man who is persuading the crowd is in the middle distance; those against whom he is persuading them are in the foreground." It is *Mark Antony* addressing half Rome.

Craig holds. He is considered so important that his name is printed twice as big as that of the author of the play. He is, in short, it. Mr. Craig wants to make him a note in the instrument of interpretation, and not the entire instrument, and he



GIVING BACK THEIR CHILDHOOD

THE CHILDREN of the poor will have reason, in no less than thirty States of the Union, to see before them a brightening future. Last year this number of commonwealths produced laws which will restrict the use made of the child's small physical resources in the mines and mills and other wealth-producing agencies. The National Child Labor

Tennessee cotton-mill. "No, I don't help sister or mother; just myself," was the little old man's statement to the committee's investigator. The Tennessee legislature this year released these babies. No mill work now, during school-days, for children under fourteen.

"There was a tiny, curly-haired girl in a group of Cleveland hosiery-workers who should be playing with her dolls or doing kindergarten lessons. 'I ravel and picks up,' was her sole excuse for existence. Now Ohio is busy with her case. A commission was appointed this last year to frame a children's code, and it is hoped such incidents will soon be impossible.

"Here was a picture of a little six-year-old in a North Carolina mill, where his mother and sister worked. He was beginning to 'help.' According to custom, he would soon be regularly at work. North Carolina was stirred a little this last year, but all she did was to reduce the number of allowed working-hours per week from sixty-six to sixty for children under eighteen.

"Tiny boys were found in Georgia cotton-mills, so small that they had to climb half-way up their machines and cling there with their bare toes. . . .

"Mr. Lovejoy thinks the work of this year is encouraging, tho much is left to do. In many States children under fourteen are employed at grueling work when they should be in school. Last year put an end to that in seven States. Fifteen was made the limit in two States. Many of these tots work ten and twelve hours a day. The eight-hour day was established in three States last year for all children up to sixteen. Seven other States passed laws reducing, more or less, the hours of child labor. Ten States besides the District of Columbia have now established the eight-hour day for little ones.

"The committee found night work one of the greatest evils of child labor. As the result of its work in this direction California prohibited last year the employment at night of all minors under eighteen. Eight other States passed similar laws, with sixteen as the age limit.

"Marked improvements in laws affecting children in dangerous occupations have been made. Ten States during the year snatched their little citizens from the path of crippling machinery, death-dealing explosives, and other similar perils."

The night-messenger service, which employs so many of the city's young, is also one of the most prodigal in its waste of child life. Besides exposing youth and inexperience to the most sordid conditions of the night life of the great cities; indeed, making them an involuntary part of the machinery of vice, "it teaches nothing." "Instead of being an avenue to higher industrial opportunities, the night-messenger service is a blind alley, leaving the boy at the end of one or five years as undeveloped as when he began, having in the mean time absorbed his years, sapped his energy, blunted his sensibilities, and shattered his ideals." We read:

"As far as New York City and State are concerned the worst of this evil has been abolished by the Legislature this year. The law just passed provides that in cities of the first or second class no person under the age of twenty-one shall be employed or permitted to work as a messenger before five in the morning or after ten in the evening.

"By this new law a standard is set by the Empire State for all other States, and, with the accumulated evidence in the possession of the National Child Labor Committee, will be adequate to force the same standard of protection throughout the Union.

"Indeed, this campaign, which was begun in New York only a year ago, has already borne fruit in eleven other States which have passed messenger-service laws more or less stringent during this banner year."



TORN FINGERS OVER THE OYSTER SHELLS.

Help is scarce in the Gulf States, and the children are impressed into the work of "shucking" the oysters. "Five cents a day rewards the struggle of many a little five-year-old."

Committee have had seven years of "hard, discouraging toil," but now it feels that it is coming into its own. Its general secretary, Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, believes that "the record of the past seven years gives promise that the American people are ready to rally to conditions which, throughout the nation, shall guarantee to every child an adequate opportunity to play and grow and learn." The women who are ardent in the cause of suffrage will welcome his further statement that in his judgment "child labor will be abolished and civilized standards of employment secured far quicker by the combined political action of men and women than by continuing to regard women as the incompetent recipients of legislative favor."

Mr. Lovejoy, who gives his views and many interesting aspects of his reform work through the columns of the New York Tribune, is a young man from Michigan, where he was educated and entered the ministry. But he later removed to Mount Vernon, N. Y., and preached in a Congregational church there for six years, before taking up his present work. "He comes of the stock that bore the abolitionists Elijah and Owen Lovejoy, who not only had sympathy for unfortunates, but were ready to fight for them." His "faculty for making dry statistics take life" comes out in some of the following information about the child-labor campaign:

"Here was an eight-year-old boy, pale and worn, toiling in a

For half a dozen years "New Yorkers have complacently regarded their State as the leader in child-labor legislation"; but their peace of mind ought not to rest secure under many of the facts Mr. Lovejoy has to supply:

"Tenement manufactories in the big cities and the canning factories of the western part of the State are still New York's unmitigated curse. In the living-rooms of the tenement family the greatest variety of industries is carried on. Weary children, with their worn mothers, eke out an existence in filthy surroundings. Some make violets at the rate of 144 for four cents, and there is no law interfering with work after school, Saturdays, Sundays, or far into the night. Manufacturing clothing, willowing ostrich plumes, making human-hair products, millinery, children's dresses, men's scarfs, lace, embroidery, garters, shelling nuts, fashioning paper bags, carding buttons, and attaching pencils to dance-cards are some of the activities of the tenements.

"Such work has most pernicious influences—it tends to demoralize whatever standard of living has existed; the meals and the proper care of children are neglected. More than that, it is a menace to public health. Frequently work is going on in rooms in which the worker or some member of the household is sick with contagious disease. One observer reports that a home-finisher visited had a little boy suffering from whooping-cough and spreading contagion over the garments on which he was working with his mother.

"In another case a child's head and face were covered with a loathsome rash; the mother constantly stopt her work of finishing trousers and caressingly ran her hands over this eruption, and then, without washing them, continued her work.

"Asked what was the matter with the child, she could only say that her doctor told her it was some 'ketcha disease.'

"Underfeeding and overwork in bad air, together with dirty habits, make these children most susceptible to tuberculosis and other 'ketcha diseases,' which the wearer of articles made by them is likely to contract. More than sixty articles not mentioned in the present law relating to manufacturing in the tenements are now made there. As no license is necessary to work on these things, conditions surrounding their manufacture may be indescribably bad for the little workers and the general public.

"Nevertheless, many consider the New York State laws in this respect models.

"The conditions in the canneries of New York State have improved much in the last year. During the season of 1911 about one-half of the canners voluntarily stopt using children in their sheds. Their chief employment has been snipping beans, husking corn, hulling berries, etc. Canners do not find child work particularly profitable, but have stated that the labor of mothers can not be obtained unless the children go with them. As a consequence, the committee's labor has been blocked in that direction."

Here are some further "cold facts" unvarnished by the sauce of sympathetic stories:

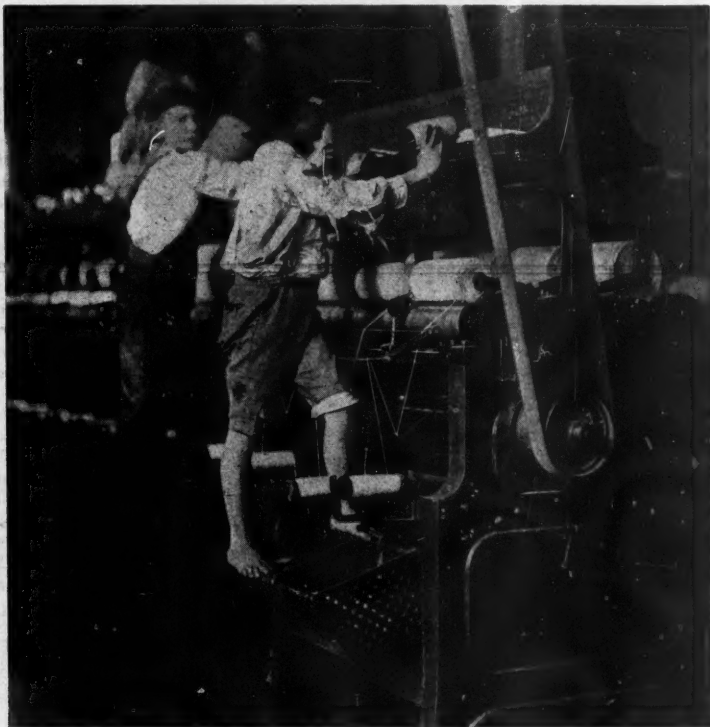
"There are still thirty-five States in the Union in which children of under sixteen years may work more than eight hours a day, tho some of these are among the States that have taken feeble legislative steps in the right direction this last year.

"A large number of States still employ young boys in coal-mines and quarries. The regulation of street trades is chaotic. Hundreds of young girls and boys are being sacrificed in vaudeville and moving-picture shows. The fruit-, vegetable-, and sea-food-canning industries throughout the country remain practically exempt from all child-labor restrictions. Law enforcement and educational opportunity are almost lacking in many sections. Many laws urged by the committee last year failed to pass. Many are still pending. The adoption of uniform laws and the establishment of a Federal children's bureau are being ardently sought by the committee. . . .

"Pennsylvania now has a law forbidding the employment of boys under sixteen inside the mines and of boys under fourteen outside."

LAST STAGES OF THE OXFORD MOVEMENT

"WHEN I was an undergraduate at Oxford there were voices in the air that haunt my memory still." So spoke Matthew Arnold when, toward the close of his life, he made a lecture tour in America. The "haunting voices" were those of Newman, Keble, and Pusey, who preached the



ACROBATICS OF THE COTTON-MILL.

"Tiny boys were found in Georgia cotton-mills, so small that they had to climb half-way up their machines and cling there with their bare toes."

Oxford Movement and almost rent the Anglican Church in two. Many, like the great leader who afterward became a cardinal in the Catholic Church, went from their own communion to that of Rome. All through the nineteenth century the voices still called, but they spoke with diminishing volume. Now we read that the voices are becoming hushed and do not even speak loudly in favor of that High-church party within the Church of England that bears its closest resemblance to the polity and practise of the Catholic Church. Even Oxford, the "home of lost causes," now has a bishop, Dr. Gore, recently elected, who makes, we are told, the "discreet" admission that the "Oxford Movement" is at least a "comparative failure."

In *The Nineteenth Century* (January) the Rev. A. H. T. Clarke points to aspects of contemporary opinion that prove to his satisfaction that ritualism and formalism have had their day. "Not only is the old standard of discipline and doctrine gone, but the old ideals and phrases have lost their meaning." The High-Anglican camp has become "full of dissensions since the findings of history first disturbed the Tractarian view of the primitive Christian Church." In the general confusion, we are told, two issues stand out plainly: "The divergence between laity and clergy is every day increasing; while the clergy themselves are fast giving up their old-fashioned adhesion to the principles of church and state and the present version of the Prayer-book." The death of three distinguished clergymen, designated as "Tractarians" by Mr. Clarke—Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Gregory, Dean of St. Paul's,

and the late Bishop of Oxford—marks the time "to reckon up the Church's debt" to the promoters of the Oxford Movement. The writer we are quoting gives his reasons for the Movement's



LEO, WHO GETS FIFTEEN CENTS A DAY.

He is eight years old and stands forty-eight inches high, but all day picks up bobbins in a cotton-mill.

failure when viewed in relation to the layman's interests, and, while many may disagree with him, his views are worth reading:

"The Oxford Movement originally stood for an appeal to history in defense of church establishments. Yet it must have struck the least observant of mankind that the Oxford Movement from the outset was not destined to last or to leave any abiding impress upon the mind of the average Englishman. While refined and (what Plato calls) musical souls exist there will always be an appeal of the ritual and the ceremonial to fastidious and esthetic natures. But even to such it will appeal rather as an art than as a religion, as something to cultivate more than as an object of worship. People of leisure have time to grow mystical. People in academic circles have means to become learned in ecclesiastical antiquity. But a religion that can only be cultivated in academies and practised in an artistic environment finds no room in the heart of a toiling mechanic and leaves no time for the private devotions of the modern man of affairs. In short, it becomes (unlike the plays of Shakespeare) a thing but for an age, not for all time. It supplies a need, but it does not supply the common needs, of all mankind. Take Newman, Pusey, Keble, and Liddon from Oxford and from all the ecclesiastical and academical apparatus Oxford affords, and the sacred cult of the Fathers—the solemn initiation into an antiquated system—expires. It does not proclaim, it does not set out to proclaim, those grand primeval and fundamental truths of which dim voices in the heathen world were the harbingers and of which the preaching of the gospel was (and ever is) the fulfilment. It does not specifically announce, as Canon Simpson not obscurely hints, to a guilty world the verdict of its ruin in the sight of God or the hope of its restoration to the image of God. It does not specifically echo the tidings of redemption through the blood of Christ, the completeness of forgiveness, the assurance of a resurrection, the existence of a hope incorruptible, indefectible, and that fadeth not away. . . .

"Now we venture to say that such a system—a system which Augustine did not hesitate to call Pelagian—while it makes its due appeal to the eye, the heart, the fancy, of the unregenerate man (who would fain have a Christianity without Christ and a gospel of orderliness without a corresponding inward change)

will never be believed, and never yet was seriously believed, by any of the sons of men.

O, 'tis a burden, Cromwell, 'tis a burden
Too heavy for a man that hopes for heaven!

In all this elaborate system of religious, or rather of ritual, solemnities there is not sufficient room for the heart of man to be roused by the terrors of the law or to be softened by the pleadings of the gospel."

No one, asserts Mr. Clarke, "can be in touch with the more recent historical products of our two chief universities [Oxford and Cambridge] without noticing the distinctly Protestant trend of our leading historians."

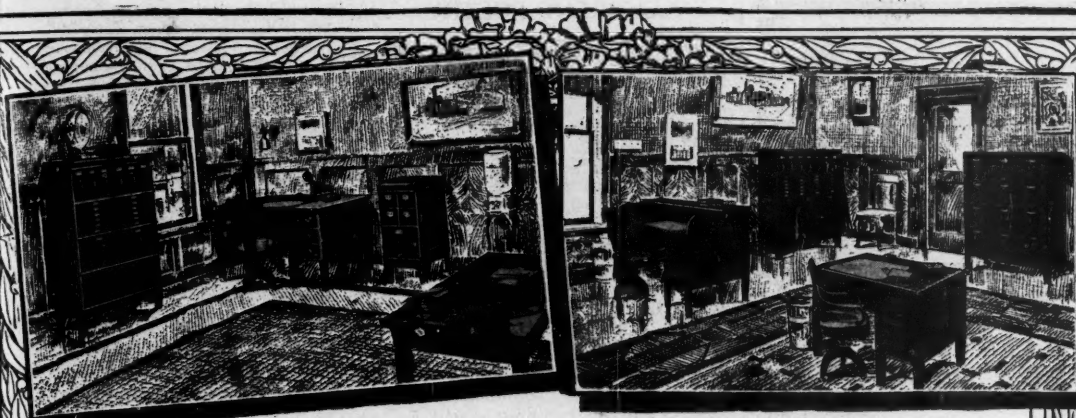
"The 'Cambridge Modern History' was planned by a Liberal Catholic; but its decidedly Protestant bias has already given offense to its reviewers of the Tractarian school. The admirable series of political and ecclesiastical histories edited by such eminent High-churchmen as Dr. William Hunt and Dean Stephens have a free and impartial and Protestant outlook. Even with such pronounced contributors as Mr. Frere, of Mirfield, they are fair to Henry the Eighth, defend the Elizabethan reforms, and speak well of Froude; while Mr. Fletcher's new 'Histories of England,' written for young students on a new plan, are aggressively Protestant. Of more distinctively Churchly productions Mr. Warre-Cornish's brilliant 'History of the English Church in the Nineteenth Century' sketches with sympathetic impartiality the two movements, Evangelical and Tractarian, which at the beginning of that century struggled for supremacy in the bosom of the National Church. Yet the distinguished writer, who is a 'moderate High-churchman,' singles out Archbishop Tait as the *beau ideal* of English churchmanship; and Tait was far from being a Tractarian. More recently still, a powerful writer in *The Edinburgh Review*, in summing up the results of the Oxford Movement, regards its moral and social influence as one of the most 'disquieting' features of the present time. This article was followed in October last by a contribution to *The Churchman* from the pen of a definite High Anglican, criticizing the present tendencies of the Oxford School as having far outrun the limits of loyalty to the Prayer-book; and this view of the matter the Roman Church



LITTLE GIRLS IN SOUTHERN COTTON-MILLS

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has accepted by announcing a republication this year in English dress of a very sympathetic history of the Tractarian Movement which represents Pusey as the church-bell to the Roman Catholic sanctuary."



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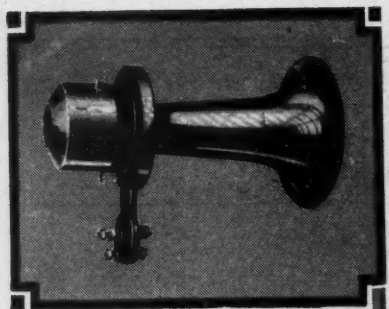
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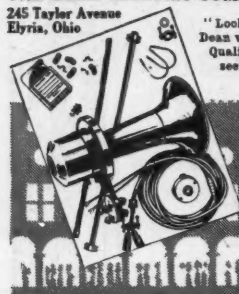
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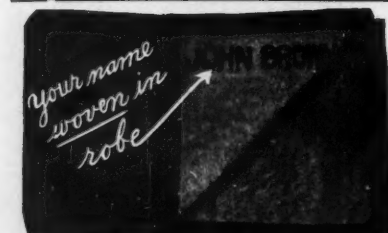
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CURRENT POETRY

BETWEEN the blue and gold covers of "The Poems of Henry Van Dyke" (Scribner's) we are met with restful verses that hold no glint of steel and scarce any gambling. Here is the muse, smartly gloved and groomed, with all the social arts and graces—a veritable little dancing-master of letters. It knows how to enter and leave a room. It enjoys the sweets of alliteration. It goes to church on Sunday and is stiff with ruffled-shirt orthodoxy. It can talk in a pretty, light-hearted way about polite subjects.

Class-struggle, war, tragedy, the sting of poverty, the disturbing passions of hate and love, religious revolution, the whole muddy tide of human activity—subjects and interests such as these are remote from the verse of Dr. Van Dyke, or if seen at all are softened by a rosy mist of optimism. In this titanic age such decorative verse as this seems archaic.

Yet it is hardly fair to Dr. Van Dyke to leave his poetry in this fashion, sitting before a mirror, vanity-box in hand. There are times when Van Dyke leaves the valley of vain verses. On occasion his frozen artistry thaws out and flows in limpid, natural, unaffected verse, which in the poem "Rendezvous" reminds one of Tennyson and in "Nepenthe" is reminiscent of the art of Coventry Patmore. And it is then that we are grateful to the poet, when he flatters us by giving back to us our every-day thought clothed with ten times its original grace and beauty. We are grateful to him for the lesson of his style, for, like the poets of France, he can write verses that are crystal-clear, with meaning totally unclouded. We can sincerely thank him, too, for keeping the fact of poetry before a very large group of people who otherwise might have forgotten its existence.

But at the best, and judged by supreme standards, this popular author belongs, where George Sylvester Viereck has put him, with the middle class of American poets, and we doubt whether the gentle curfew of Van Dyke will leave a long echo behind. We do not believe that any of these verses will have undue long life—for the world's luggage is heavy and must be ruthlessly lightened from time to time.

The Old Flute

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

*Freely rendered from the French of
Auguste Angellier.*

The time will come when I no more can play
This polished flute: the stops will not obey
My gnarled fingers; and the air it weaves
In modulations, like a vine with leaves
Climbing around the tower of song, will die
In rustling autumn rhythms, confused and dry.
My shortened breath no more will freely fill
This magic reed with melody at will;
My stiffened lips will try and try in vain
To wake the liquid, leaping, dancing strain;
The heavy notes will falter, wheeze, and faint
Or mock my ear with shrillness of complaint.

Then let me hang this faithful friend of mine
Upon the trunk of some old, sacred pine.
And sit beneath the green protecting boughs
To hear the viewless wind, that sings and sighs
Above me, play its wild, aerial lute,
And draw a ghost of music from my flute!

So will I thank the gods; and most of all,
The Delian Apollo, whom men call
The mighty master of immortal sound,—
Lord of the billows in their chanting round,
Lord of the winds that fill the wood with sighs,
Lord of the echoes and their sweet replies,
Lord of the little people of the air
That sprinkle drops of music everywhere,
Lord of the sea of melody that laves
The universe with never silent waves,—
Him will I thank that this brief breath of mine
Has caught one cadence of the song divine;
And these frail fingers learned to rise and fall
In time with that great tune which throbs thro'
all;

And these poor lips have lent a lilt of joy
To songless men whom weary tasks employ!
My life has had its music, and my heart
In harmony has borne a little part.
Before I come with quiet, grateful breast
To Death's dim hall of silence and of rest.

Rendezvous

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

I count that friendship little worth
Which has not many things untold,
Great longings that no words can hold,
And passion-secrets waiting birth.

Along the slender wires of speech
Some message from the heart is sent;
But who can tell the whole that's meant?
Our dearest thoughts are out of reach.

I have not seen thee, tho mine eyes
Hold now the image of thy face;
In vain, through form, I strive to trace
The soul I love: that deeper lies.

A thousand accidents control
Our meeting here. Clasp hand in hand,
And swear to meet me in that land
Where friends hold converse soul to soul.

Nepenthe

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

Yes, it was like you to forget,
And cancel in the welcome of your smile
My deep arrears of debt,
And with the putting forth of both your hands
To sweep away the bars my folly set
Between us—bitter thoughts, and harsh demands,
And reckless deeds that seemed untrue
To love, when all the while
My heart was aching through and through
For you, sweet heart, and only you.

Yet, as I turned to come to you again,
I thought there must be many a mile
Of sorrowful reproach to cross,
And many an hour of mutual pain
To bear, until I could make plain
That all my pride was but the fear of loss,
And all my doubt the shadow of despair
To win a heart so innocent and fair;
And even that which looked most ill
Was but the fever-fret and effort vain
To dull the thirst which you alone could still.


But as I turned, the desert miles were crossed,
And when I came, the weary hours were sped!
For there you stood beside the open door,
Glad, gracious, smiling as before,
And with bright eyes and tender hands outspread
Restored me to the Eden I had lost.
Never a word of cold reproach,
No sharp reproach, no glances that accuse
The culprit whom they hold aloof,—
Ah, 'tis not thus that other women use
The empire they have won!
For there is none like you, beloved—none
Secure enough to do what you have done.
Where did you learn this heavenly art,—
You sweetest and most wise of all that live,—
With silent welcome to impart
Assurance of the royal heart
That never questions where it would forgive?

(Continued on page 123)

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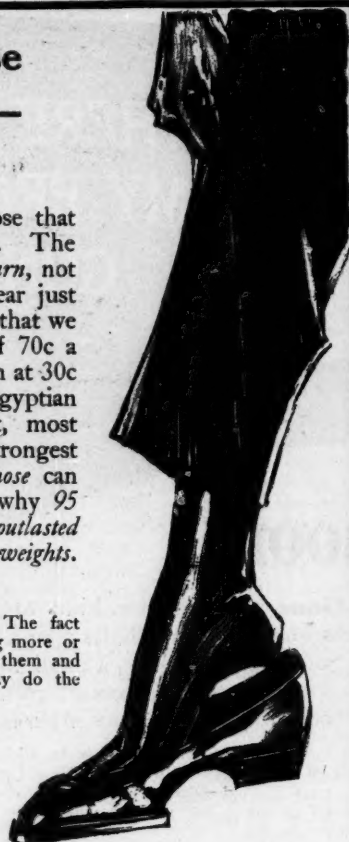
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Tampico News Co., S. A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic (275)

Are Your Hose Insured?



(Continued from page 128)

None but a queen could pardon me like this!
My sovereign lady, let me lay
Within each rosy palm a loyal kiss
Of penitence, then close the fingers up,
Thus—thus! Now give the cup
Of full repentance in your crimson mouth,
And come—the garden blooms with bliss,
The wind is in the south,
The rose of love with dew is wet—
Dear, it was like you to forget!

When a literary man first experiments with rime and meter, he seems often to have the superstition that it is no longer necessary to deal in interesting ideas. He will take some "tu-penny" thought, that he would be ashamed to put in a paragraph of prose, and will try to make it leaven ten stanzas of verse. Not so John G. Neihardt. When we read a poem by him we are certain to find a big theme—one that would be interesting whether done into verse or prose. May we point out the clever rime-scheme of the following poem from *The American*?

Hymn Before Birth

BY JOHN G. NEIHARDT

Soon shall you come as the dawn from the dumb
abyss of night,
Traveler birthward, hastener earthward out
of the gloom!
Soon shall you rest on a soft white breast from
the measureless mid-world flight,
Waken in fear at the miracle, light, in the pain-
hushed room!

Lovingly fondled, fearfully guarded by hands
that are tender,
Frail shall you seem as a dream that must fall
in the swirl of the morrow;
Oh, but the vast, immemorial past of ineffable
splendor,
Forfeited soon in the pangs of surrender to
Sense and to Sorrow!

Who shall unravel your tangle of travel, uncur-
tain your history?
Have you not run with the sun-gladdened feet
of a thaw?
Lurked as a thrill in the will of the primal Sea-
Mystery,
The drift of the cloud and the lift of the moon
for a law?

Lost is the tale of the gulfs you have crossed and
the vells you have lifted;
In many a tongue have been wrung from you
outcries of pain;
You have leapt with the lightning from thunder-
heads, hurricane-rifted—
And breathed in the whispering rain!

Latent in juices the April sun looses from capture,
Have you not blown in the lily and grown in
the weed?
Burned with the flame of the vernal erotic
rapture,
And yearned with the passion for seed?

Poured on the deeps from the steep of the sky
as a chalice,
Flung through the loom that is shuttled by
tempests at play,
Myriad the forms you have taken for hovel or
palace—
Broken and cast them away!

You who shall cling to a love that is fearful and
pitiful,
Titans of flame were your comrades to blight
and consume!
Have you not roared over song-hallowed, sword-
stricken cities,
And fled in the smoke of their doom?

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For, ancient and new, you are flame, you are
dust, you are spirit and dew,
Swirled into flesh, and the winds of the World
are your breath!
The song of the thrush in the hush of the dawn is
not younger than you—
And yet you are older than Death!

We find this poet's vision of the surgeon
in *Lippincott's*.

The Surgeon

BY ANNE McQUEEN

As high priest, teaching an acolyte,
He watches over each holy rite,
The flame and water to make them clean—
Body, and garment, and weapons keen—
With sacred care for a sacred strife:
To rout a foe in the House of Life!
For blade and body must both be pure,
And hand be steady and eye be sure,
And weapons purged in the fiery glow,
Whenever he wars against a foe.

With joy of battle his soul is rife.
Behold! He enters the House of Life!
His flashing blade, it is dripping red—
He follows fast where the trail has led,
To the sacred shrine with ruby throne
Where Life has fought with the foe alone.
As the high priest's hand may lift the Vell,
He boldly enters the holy pale:
His hand is steady, his weapon bright—
The foe is vanquished and put to flight!
And Life awakens, with anguished breath;
For Man has grappled and beaten—Death!

Poetry is receiving a stimulus from a
new and unexpected source. Encouraged
by the success of John Carter, a number
of convicts seem to be working up their
poetic talent with the hope of getting their
sentences commuted!

We have already reviewed in this column
John Carter's recent volume of poems, but
we will return to the book to gather the
aftermath. In rhythm and realism the
"Ballade of Misery and Iron" is a match
for Villon, and indeed does suggest his
ballad "L'Epitaphe" with its refrain "Mais
priez Dieu que tous nous vueille absoudre!"

Ballade of Misery and Iron

BY JOHN CARTER

Haggard faces and trembling knees,
Eyes that shine with a weakling's hate,
Lips that mutter their blasphemies,
Murderous hearts that darkly wait:
These are they who were men of late,
Fit to hold a plow or a sword.
If a prayer this wall may penetrate,
Have pity on these my comrades, Lord!

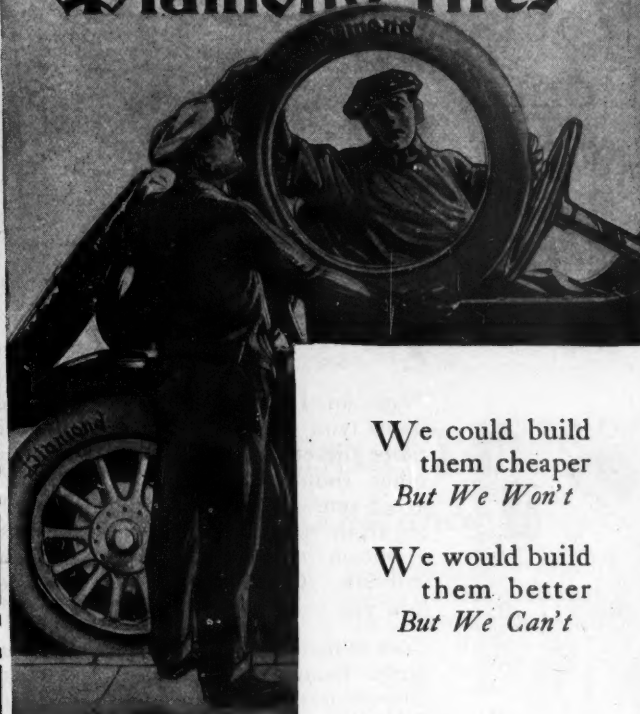
Poets sing of life at the lees
In tender verses and delicate;
Of tears and manifold agonies—
Little they know of what they prate.
Out of this silence, passionate
Sounds a deeper, a wilder chord.
If a song be heard through the narrow grate,
Have pity on these my comrades, Lord!

Hark, that wail of the distant breeze,
Piercing ever the close-barred gate,
Fraught with torturing memories
Of eyes that kindle and lips that mate.
Ah, by the loved ones desolate
Whose anguish never can pen record,
If Thou be truly compassionate,
Have pity on these my comrades, Lord!

L'ENVOI

These are pawns that the hand of Fate
Careless sweeps from the checker-board.
Thou that know'st if the game be straight,
Have pity on these my comrades, Lord!

Diamond Tires



We could build
them cheaper
But We Won't

We would build
them better
But We Can't

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

YUAN-SHI-KAI IN '84

YUAN-SHI-KAI is at present the sole surviving hope of the Chinese Monarchy. But in 1884, "when I went to China," says an anonymous writer to the *New York Sun*, Yuan had just succeeded the Manchu General in charge of the Chinese troops sent to Seoul. How he, with the aid and advice of Li Hung Chang, and Woo Li Tang, drove the Japanese out of Korea, is a matter of history. But what the public does not know, our informant goes on to say, is the ignorance, now as then, of China's present Premier. Yuan was without education "even for a Chinaman." He knew no English at all, and had never been out of Korea in his life. Says this writer:

He was in my time just a big, brutal, sensual, rollicking Chinaman. Having vast powers, he frequently cut off the heads of Chinese gamblers and others, and I was an unwilling witness of some of these street side pastimes of his. He would imprison Korean gentlemen who objected to parting with their ancestral estates in order that they might be used to enlarge Yuan's palatial legation. He would not let a physician save the life of one of his soldiers in the émeute by amputating his arm, saying, "Of what good would a one-armed soldier be?" Yet he kept as a pensioner another soldier whose life was saved but who was useless as a trooper. He was extremely quick, quite fearless, very rash, yet given to consultation with Tang and others, and therefore inclined to be reasonable. He was altogether unscrupulous, but absolutely faithful and devoted to his patron and largely so to his friends. He would sacrifice an enemy or one who stood in his way, but would at the same time sacrifice himself readily for his patrons.

Nobody understands the meaning of the term arrogance who didn't know Yuan in those years 1884-94. He was arrogance personified. He would not meet or associate with the Ministers of other Powers unless he was allowed to occupy a sort of throne and "receive" them as tho they were vassal envoys. At a Korean state dinner he always occupied the foot (one end) of the table, which then became the head. He rode the half-mile through the palace from the gates to the audience hall in his chair, and had his interview first, while the rest of us waited outside after walking all that distance through the mud.

In my intimate relations with the Korean court I knew quite well that this was as distasteful to the King, who was forced by Yuan to take this course, as it was to us, particularly to the Japanese Minister, whom Yuan treated with marked contempt.

In 1893 the American Chargé d'Affaires induced the Russian, French, and British representatives to join him in refusing to attend an audience unless allowed to ride in as did Yuan. As late as October 6, 1893, the Japanese Minister was afraid to join us in that action, which he so heartily approved. The Germans would not do it without instructions. Before a year had passed the Japanese Minister was riding in in a horse-drawn carriage.

It was Yuan and his arrogance that made the war of 1894 possible at that time, for which Japan had been steadily and secretly preparing since the émeute of '84, just as the arrogance of Pavlov in Seoul and Alexieff in Port Arthur made the 1904 war possible after another two years of strenuous preparation on the part of Japan. When all was ready a pretext was necessary, and Sugimura of the Japanese legation worked arrogant old Yuan up to the point of calling for Chinese troops to suppress a Korean uprising. His pride in China and contempt for Japan was so great that he readily fell into the trap, utterly unmindful of the Convention of 1885 (Tientsin), by which each Power agreed not to land troops in Korea again without first informing the others, implying securing the others' consent.

I was dining with Yuan when the telegram came announcing the dispatch of troops. The Japanese present also got a telegram, and were so jubilant that Tang convinced Yuan of the gravity of the situation and we had to break up and leave. Yuan fled so suddenly that he left his mother and his concubines behind, a most unusual act for a Chinaman. That is the last I saw of Yuan, but Tang came back after the war, and was unofficial Chinese representative in Seoul for some time, until a minister was appointed.

Yuan was not in disfavor with Li Hung Chang, apparently, because of the war, for through his patron he became quite influential in military matters, and was presumably able to convince Li that China must have a modern army. You know of the one he organized; how he practically succeeded Li at the latter's death and became faithful to the late Emperor, as he had been to Li, even to the extent of betraying to him the late Emperor and the reformer Kang Yen Wei, and the denouncement of the very reforms he now advocates in larger measure. Tang was in Washington when the Empress died, and left post-haste for Peking, knowing Yuan's danger. It was probably due to his and Liang's interference that Yuan's life was saved by mere banishment, for both Tang and Liang had risen to the very top with Yuan's vast accession of power through his strength with the Empress.

I would not dare predict the future. I can only point to the Tai-ping rebellion, which Ward did so much in suppressing, but the glory of which went to London with true British disinterestedness in calling Ward (like Burlingame) an adventurer. The scene of conflict was the same then as now. Wuchang was the first city to fall. Hankow fell with it, then Nanking, which the rebels held for twelve years. As now, they aimed to protect foreigners and further commerce. But they never did anything constructive. They seemed content with the fruits of their victories and with the annoyance they were giving the imperial Government, which soon had a foreign war on its hands.

Yuan is evidently accepting good advice, and Tang is probably his chief adviser and interpreter. If he can unite the Chinese under a central authority, be it Manchu or Chinese, he will soon begin lopping off the heads of the leaders and malcontents, and terror will bring about peace until the people forget and agitators are able to foment another outbreak.



From an old print in *La Telegrafic Historique*.

Napoleon's Visual Telegraph The First Long Distance System

Indians sent messages by means of signal fires, but Napoleon established the first permanent system for rapid communication.

In place of the slow and unreliable service of couriers, he built lines of towers extending to the French frontiers and sent messages from tower to tower by means of the visual telegraph.

This device was invented in 1793 by Claude Chappe. It was a semaphore. The letters and words were indicated by the position of the wooden arms; and the messages were received and relayed at the next tower, perhaps a dozen miles away.

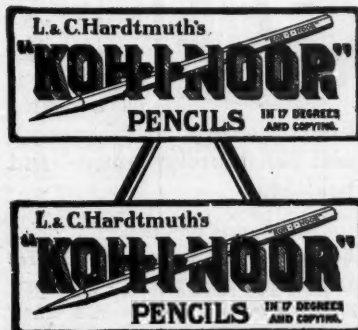
Compared to the Bell Telephone system of to-day the visual tele-

graph system of Napoleon's time seems a crude makeshift. It could not be used at night nor in thick weather. It was expensive in construction and operation, considering that it was maintained solely for military purposes.

Yet it was a great step ahead, because it made possible the transmission of messages to distant points without the use of the human messenger.

It blazed the way for the Universal Telephone service of the Bell system which provides personal intercommunication for 90,000,000 people and is indispensable for the industrial, commercial and social progress of the Nation.

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RECIPE—Dilute six tablespoons Borden's Condensed Milk with one and two-thirds cups water; scald; add one heaping tablespoonful butter, and stand aside to cool. Add half a cake compressed yeast dissolved in one-half cup luke-warm water, four tablespoons sugar and enough flour to make a batter; beat well, cover, and stand in a moderately warm place overnight. In the morning stir in three well-beaten eggs, add a pinch of salt and sufficient flour to make a soft dough; knead lightly, cover, and let rise; when light, take out about half the dough, roll, cut into doughnuts with a large round cutter, and let stand half an hour before frying in smoking hot fat.

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CAPTAIN EVANS' DIPLOMACY

ROBLEY D. EVANS will scarcely go down in fame as a diplomat; but in all his stirring career, remarks the New York Sun, he never rendered a greater service to this country than during that trying time in the harbor of Valparaiso when his little gunboat, the *Yorktown*, was the sole representative of our naval power in Chilean waters. Insult after insult was coolly heaped upon the young captain's hot-tempered head, and diplomacy was needed indeed. Says *The Sun*:

Evans lay in the harbor with nine Chilean war-vessels about him, and was forced to play the delicate game of diplomacy while President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine decided in Washington whether there would be peace or war.

"I am quite prepared to have some people say," Captain Evans wrote in his log on December 11, "that I am leaning too far toward a friendly solution of the trouble between the two countries. They little know how hard I have to hold myself."

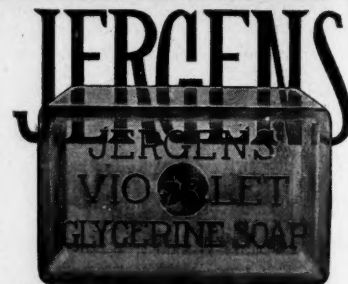
Still he kept up the pretense of friendly intercourse with the officers of the Chilean war-ships, who were watching his every move like hawks. He paid official calls, drank ceremonious champagne, and was outwardly as calm and courteous as a silk-stocking Ambassador. One night, however, a single war-rocket came very near starting the war between Chile and the United States.

The Chileans were celebrating some independence day or other with fireworks and search-light drills. The white beams from the Chilean vessels had an impudent way of swinging occasionally on the little *Yorktown*, where she lay within machine-gun range of the Chilean cruisers. As the cruiser *Cochrane* fired her salute she let off

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(The flavor de luxe)

goes a long way.

In Cake Filling, one-half a teaspoonful is enough for every cup of sugar.

For Cake Frosting, a teaspoonful is enough for every cup of sugar.

For Jelly, a teaspoonful is enough for half a box of gelatine.

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For Mapleine Syrup, half a teaspoonful is enough to flavor one quart of white sugar syrup.

Grocers sell Mapleine, 25c for Two Ounce Bottle.

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If your Grocer does not sell Mapleine, write Dept. E,

CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.

Send for Cook Book, free



a flight of war-rockets and one of the heavy bombs barely missed the *Yorktown*.

"I at once hoisted a large American flag," reads Evans' log, "and turned both my search-lights on it, so that if any one really wanted to hit me he could know just where I was. I was determined if trouble came there should be no ground for saying we had accidentally been struck in the dark. When the search-lights a few minutes later lighted us up they showed the crew of the *Yorktown* standing at their quarters and the guns all ready for business. No more rockets came our way."

A few days later, when Evans was stepping into his barge at the quay, some Chilean soldiers above him threw lumps of coal at the flag in the stern of the barge. Evans had himself rowed straight to the flagship of the Chilean Admiral and, as he says in his log, "read the riot act" to that officer, saying that unless protection against insult to the American flag and the American commander could be guaranteed every barge that put off from the *Yorktown* thereafter would have an armed guard in it with orders to shoot upon provocation.

"Due to Captain Evans' diplomatic behavior," the trouble at length died down, and Evans bade the Chilean coast a fond farewell. After that, we are told:

Valparaiso harbor only saw Evans once, and that was when, as commander of the sixteen ships of the battle-fleet, he passed up the western coast, wheeled his ships into columns, and, never halting speed, swerved in and out of the shallow harbor so that all of Valparaiso might see how the *Yorktown* had grown.

DR. SUN'S FIRST FAILURE

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S latest revolution may turn out all that it has been cracked up to be, but the fact remains, says his namesake, the *New York Sun*, that all the eminent Doctor's former attempts proved the rankest of failures. The first one occurred in '96, we are told, and was badly planned and badly executed. Here are some of the details of the story as they became known at the time. To begin with:

One morning a native chapel-keeper attached to one of the Christian missions in Canton received a note from some Chinese requesting the privilege of storing some cement barrels in the cellar of the chapel. This was just at a time when the feeling of uneasiness was in the air and foreigners had been warned to take ship for Hongkong to avoid the danger of violence should an outbreak occur.

The missionary in charge of the chapel saw the note about the cement barrels, grew suspicious, and carried it to the American Consul. He in turn gave the information to the Viceroy and troops were sent to the chapel basement. In the mean while word came to the Viceroy that several hundred revolutionists were due to arrive in Canton by boat from Hongkong the next day.

The barrels in the chapel were found to contain guns and ammunition. The incoming boats from Hongkong were met by troops and many of the passengers were



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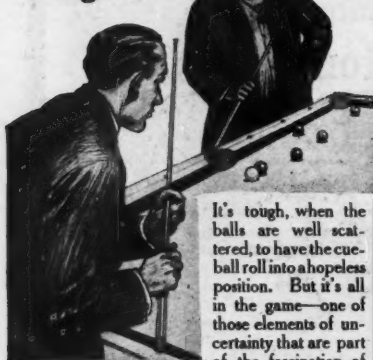
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Billiards and Pool. These are fine games—they require skill, judgment and nerve—they are great games anywhere, but infinitely more enjoyable at home than in a public poolroom. They enliven the home atmosphere; all the family enjoy them.

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Burrowes Tables are used for home practice by some of the foremost professionals. Every Table of whatever size is scientifically accurate in proportions to the smallest detail and adapted to the most expert play. The most delicate shots, calling for skill of the highest type, can be executed with the utmost precision.

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Price are \$6, \$15, \$25, \$35, \$45, \$55, \$75, etc., on terms of \$1 or more down and a small amount each month.

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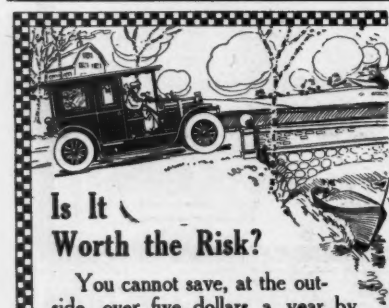
On receipt of first installment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog, giving prices, terms, etc.

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arrested and subsequently beheaded. Sun Yat-sen was warned of the failure of his plot in time to permit him to escape aboard a steamer bound for the United States.

Then the first reward was put on his head and his wanderings began. He spent several months in San Francisco preaching revolution to the Chinese, in the great colony there; he allied himself with one of the tongs there and through his influence converted the whole secret organization to the creed of revolt.

Then he traveled eastward, finally taking up a temporary residence in London. There one of the most serious adventures of his whole career befell him.

English friends had warned him to steer a wide course away from the Chinese Legation, for there he would technically be on Chinese soil and could be arrested, but these friends either neglected to tell Dr. Sun where the legation was or he forgot the directions they gave him. At any rate one day as he was walking through a certain street two Chinese accosted him. They asked him to go with them to their lodgings, where they could discuss the revolution at home. When he demurred they seized him and pushed him through the door of a near-by house. It was the Chinese Legation.

A white man, who was Sir Halliday Macartney, English Secretary of the legation, told Sun that he was under arrest and that he would be secretly taken out of London and back to Canton. The prisoner was locked in a room on the top floor of the legation until arrangements could be made for his official kidnapping. Dr. Sun tried throwing messages out of the window weighted with coins, but one of them was picked up by one of the legation servants and shown to the Minister, and the windows were nailed up.

In his desperation Sun managed to bribe an English servant to carry a message, telling of his plight, to a Dr. Cantile, one of his friends. Dr. Cantile laid the matter before the Government, which took immediate action. The building was hedged about by detectives and policemen so closely that the prisoner could not be smuggled out to a steamer. Finally seeing the futility of longer holding him the Chinese Minister turned Sun loose.

"GOLDEN DAYS" AT ALBANY

THE rumors around the Albany Capitol in 1869 that the five Republican Senators who voted for the infamous Tweed charter were rewarded with \$40,000 each, did not tell the whole story, says William C. Hudson in his "Random Recollections of an Old Political Reporter." The truth was that they were originally promised \$50,000, and would have had it, too, if it had not been for one of Hudson's fellow-scribes who thought he saw the main chance of his life. It was this way. The sum of \$250,000 in cold cash lay brazenly deposited in the Tweed headquarters in the Delevan House, patiently awaiting an equal and fair division among those concerned, when lo and behold, who should take it into his own crafty head to step in, but the care-free, inevitable newspaper reporter. Of course, he must have his fair and equal share, too, and then we are told:

Running all through our products you will note the *fixed purpose to excel* that means more than all else in the production of better goods and lasting reputation. Examination of the

LEE TIRES

Formerly "JELCO"

reveals unequaled quality of rubber, and the strongest and best fabrics that money can buy.

The result is increased mileage—and satisfaction every mile of the way.

We do not always follow the beaten path; we progress, but we prove every new departure by scientific and practical road tests.

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differ materially from the conventional "anti-skids" in pattern—also in the fact that they actually prevent skidding and give a surprising mileage under the hardest cars. Even in the hard service of medium trucks and taxicabs.

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are giving that increase of mileage and decrease of bother that put our "puncture-proof" sulle on the faces of the owners.

Puncture-proof—yet resilient.

If you want "better" tires—send at once for our booklet, L, and drop into our agencies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago or St. Louis.



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Manufacturers of THE S-C BOOK-UNIT, the new steel library system for office and home.

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FOR THE WOMAN:
2 pairs guaranteed like elastic garter with "LENOX" ROSE with spliced heels and toes, SEAMLESS on top of toes, —Black and Tan. Value \$0.75
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2 pairs guaranteed soft like "LENOX" ROSE, with linen toe and heel, choice black, tan, navy, gray. Value \$1.00
A beautiful "Lenox" all silk reversible tie of the latest pattern, to match. Value 0.50
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LENOX SILK WORKS, Clerk 7, 3 W. 31st St., New York

We need some good Agents—men and women.

Tweed, indignant as he was over being held up in this highly dishonorable manner, yielded, and the reporter went off with \$40,000 as his share. But the race is not always to the swift. The reporter, who was an incorrigible gambler, was, within twenty-four hours, inveigled into a game of poker in which sat Senator Harry Genet, of Harlem, the great master of the game. When the reporter rose after an all-night session the \$40,000 was in Genet's pockets.

The incident was regarded as a great joke by all save the five senators, who had to be content with considerably less money than they had been promised. The name of this reporter was Solteldo, and he afterward met with a violent death in Washington, long after he left newspaper work, a departure which was accelerated by the telling of the story.

Years after this incident—after Tweed's downfall, while he was yet in prison—this writer called on him in pursuance of his newspaper work. The incident here related was mentioned and the fallen boss said with a sigh:

"If I could have bought newspaper men as easily as I did members of the legislature, I wouldn't be in the fix I am in now. The most of those—cusses would refuse money when they didn't have enough to get 'em a decent meal!"

Nevertheless, in those days, which we now call reckless and licentious, bribery convictions bordered well-nigh on the impossible because of the effectual and select corps of lobbyists which made the vulgar modern passage of money unnecessary. In Tweed times, and for many years after the death of Tweed, we read, the head of that organized body of go-betweens was one William Barber of Utica. Says Hudson:

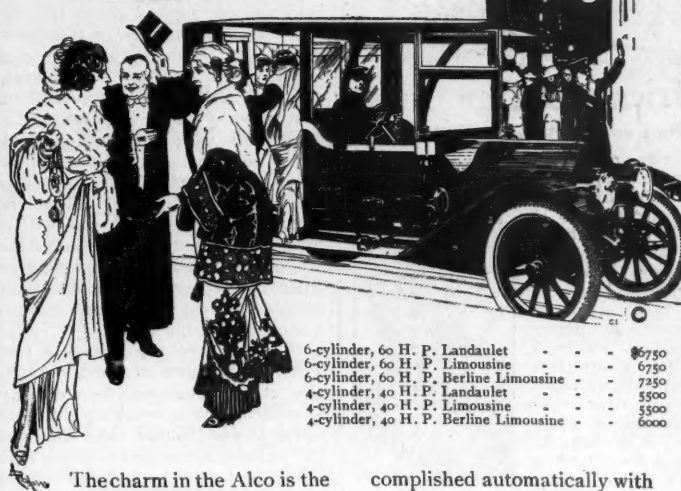
Whatever may be the opinion in which he was held in Albany, he was at home a substantial citizen, of large influence in the Republican party, and of large wealth. His chief assistant was Edward R. Phelps, of Westchester County. In the seventies, Barber made his headquarters in the Delevan House; Phelps in the old Congress Hall, on the hill, next door to the old capitol. Barber was rarely seen about the capitol. Phelps was sometimes observed in the lobbies, but the work of both was secret, and conducted elsewhere than in the capitol. All of the bribery was done through these men or their lieutenants.

When the legislature assembled, the first labor of these men was to make up a list of the members in each house who were amenable to the argument of cash. If that list consisted of sixty-five in one house and seventeen in the other, their work during the session was easy. But if it fell below that number, then their difficulties were increased, for the requisite number had to be obtained by some means.

These men were absolutely trusted, both by those interests that wanted something from the legislature which could not be obtained on its merit, and by those who were bribed. In those days no money was paid over during the session, but the day after adjournment was "settling day." A careful account with each mercenary member was kept by Barber and rarely, if ever,

ALCO

1912



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was there a charge made that a member had gotten less than had been promised him. Thus it was that every member during a session, if an investigation was ordered, was in a position to swear that he had not received a cent for his vote.

These men were well known, and there was no concealment as to their business. They kept open house in their rooms with sideboards well stocked with cigars and drinkables. Members wandered in to partake of their hospitality without their status being thereby determined. Sometimes there were scandals, but no names could be mentioned with certainty. And there were investigations at times, but they all came to nothing. These lobbyists would go on the stand, and with a broad grin, while the spectators would roar with laughter as at a huge joke, swear that in all their lives they had neither solicited a member to vote for pay nor had ever paid a member for his vote.

In 1878 there was a senator from New York of the name of Forster who avowed that one of his reasons for seeking election as senator was to break up the lobby. He watched and waited until he thought he had sufficient evidence to begin an investigation and then he got one ordered. To make assurance doubly sure, he sent a messenger to Barber promising him immunity from prosecution if he would be a witness for him and reveal the secret doings of the lobby. The day came for the first session, and Barber was on hand and was sworn. When the first question was asked him, he said:

"Before I answer that question I want to know something about this immunity. What is it, Mr. Chairman? Is it something you're trying to bribe me with? Because if it is I can't have anything to do with bribery. No, sir. That's a crime. I won't bribe or be bribed. And it's no use of your trying, at the outset of this investigation, to bribe me."

Then he insisted that his story of how the chairman of the committee had tried to bribe him with immunity should go on record. The impudent old man actually laughed the investigation out of existence.

These men were not unlike brokers in merchandise. They frequently honored drafts on themselves before the delivery of goods. A lieutenant of Phelps said to the writer, just after he had turned away from a senator, on the third day of a new session: "Say, Mike comes high. He wants to borrow \$12,000."

"Will he get it?" asked the writer.

"Of course he will. He is one of the gang, and a reliable. Ed will have to give up."

But the time came when some of the bolder and more grasping of the members sought to eliminate the middleman—the lobbyist—and to do business directly with those who furnished the bribing funds. There were no checks in the old lobby days, and no correspondence to be raked up from the files of corporations. Bills and word of mouth were the rule.

A few years ago the writer fell into conversation in Albany with a man who had been a lobbyist under Phelps, and later, after the death of Barber and Phelps, the most conspicuous in the business. A measure, concerning which there was suspicion that money was being used to defeat it, was mentioned.

"Are you touching it?" asked the writer.

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"Touching it?" he repeated. "Not with a ten-foot pole. These fellows inside the legislature have got so hot for the money, and go after it themselves so hard, that they are dangerous. I don't want to take any chances on jail."

THE WISDOM OF SALAMON

FRANKLIN WELLES CALKINS had been sent to Africa by an American museum, and asked to bag plenty of game, and the bigger the better. He thought pretty well of the train of ninety-odd porters, native skimmers, and trackers which his English agent had made up for him at Victoria Falls. In fact, he thought pretty well of himself and entire outfit, he tells us in *The Youth's Companion*, with the exception of one loose-looking, very untutored individual who had been selected as his adviser and guide; and this fellow, P. Salamon by name, he was convinced was very much to the bad. Against all modern precedent his battery consisted of a light German and a somewhat antiquated American repeating rifle, and his manner was one of careless indifference at best. So thought Calkins, and his mind was doubly made up when P. Salamon refused to let him fire into the ranks of the very first elephant pack which they encountered. "Never shoot into the midst of a herd of buffalo or elephant," said Salamon, and his face turned white at the thought. The next day Salamon was told to stay at home and tend to the gardening, or washing, or anything else of importance which might arise, while Calkins, his heavy magazine rifle in his hand, and his gun-boy by his side, footed it alone. This was in Belgian territory on the highlands west of the Luapula River, and they had not proceeded far when they ran plump into a line-formation of big brown bodies passing over a little ridge a quarter of a mile to the west. Yes, he says:

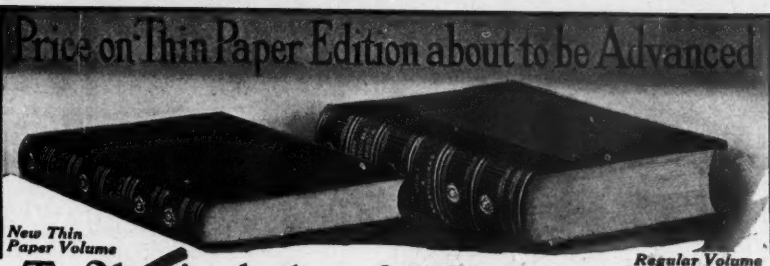
There were not less than a hundred elephants in sight. . . . If I could reach the ford in time, I knew that one or more of those mammoth tuskers would be my certain reward.

The river-channel, the banks of which were thinly fringed with trees, was some thirty yards in width. In the rainy season probably it held a considerable stream, but now there was merely a narrow ribbon of water winding through its hard mud flats.

With my gun-boy, I got behind the top of a small tree that, partly undermined by high water, had been recently blown forward, and now leaned into the channel. I had not regained my breath when the thumping, sucking sound of huge feet, traveling in stiff mud, announced the approach of the herd.

Something, perhaps some taint in the air, had stirred them. They came lunging over the bank and into the channel at a shuffling trot. The cows, with crowding calves of all sizes, were in the lead; the old ones followed with lifted ears and trunks curled upward to "feel" the wind.

These had crossed the stream when there



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appeared three mammoth bulls, coming on more leisurely, altho showing some uneasiness. I let them come within thirty paces of me; then, with breath suppress and every nerve tense with excitement, I let the biggest bull have both balls of my express-rifle behind the shoulder.

My shots, which were aimed too high to reach the heart, raised a fearful commotion. The wounded bull gave an unearthly squeal; the others trumpeted in noisy alarm. Cows, wheeling about across the channel, prest forward to protect their young. These, lifting their trunks and their great flapping ears, joined in a trumpet-blast of defiance.

I turned to my gun-boy for the lighter weapon, only to find that he had flung the rifle, muzzle downward, into the mud, where it was now sticking breech up, and that he himself was going up the bank with the celerity of a monkey, with my express cartridges in his belt!

At this instant the wounded bull, getting sight or wind of me, came plowing through the mud of mid-channel. In the same instant I saw P. Salamon standing in the open with leveled rifle. There was a sudden hush in the uproar. I heard the crack of his rifle. The bulk of the big bull loomed nearer.

The beast came on with incredible speed. I was but half-way up the bank when I was seized and lifted aloft. I was swung in a dizzy gyration. I felt my clothing loosen and tear, and then I was flung among the brush of the higher slope, sprawling, but unhurt.

Above me the enraged elephant waved the khaki cloth torn from my back. I heard P. Salamon's shout, high and shrill: "My word, man! Lie still if you're all right!"

The bull heard, as the hunter must have known that he would. As he made a quick half-turn, P. S. fired full in his face, and hit him near the eye. Such a roar as the beast gave I have never heard.

The animal's rage vented itself on the nearest object, the leaning tree in front of him. He seized it, tore it from the bank, and shook it aloft so furiously as to fling broken limbs, twigs, and dirt in showers all about him.

Thus he advanced toward P. S., who stood his ground and waited for the chance of a shot that would reach the brain. Was the bull about to use that mighty tree as a weapon against his puny foe? Did he see the man at all? Why didn't P. S. run?

Roused by my alarm, I leapt to my feet and shouted at the seemingly crazy hunter. Instead of heeding my frantic commands, I saw P. Salamon dodge directly under that shaking tree, pass round the bull's shoulder, turn the muzzle of his rifle upward, and fire four shots with the speed of automatic action. Then he leapt aside.

The tree split from the bull's grasp, his vast body swayed for an instant on tottering legs, then dropt like a landslide into the mud. His flexible trunk writhed about in a snakelike twist, then all was over. I looked about hastily to see if there were other bulls to conquer; but having discovered the object of their alarm, the unhurt elephants had all fled.

When, a moment later, I gript P. Salamon by the hand, I did not hesitate to tell him, to his manifest confusion, what I thought of him.



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Taking His Measure.—TOMMY—"What does the paper mean by calling Mr. Sharp an eight-by-ten business man?"

TOMMY'S FATHER—"I presume it means he is not exactly square."—*Home Herald.*

Identified.—"That was the spirit of your uncle that made that table stand, turn over, and do such queer stunts."

"I am not surprised; he never did have good table manners."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A Vacuum.—CHAIRMAN (addressing a meeting)—"I am sure we will all be very sorry our secretary is not here to-night. I can not say we miss 'is vacant chair, but I do say we miss 'is vacant face."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Fighting Chance.—"So you think the author of this play will live, do you?" remarked the tourist.

"Yes," replied the manager of the Frozen Dog Opera House. "He's got a five-mile start and I don't think the boys kin catch him."—*Life.*

Thirty Days of Cheer.—THE DOCTOR—"How is the patient this morning?"

THE PATIENT'S WIFE—"I think he's better, but he seems to be worrying about something."

THE DOCTOR—"Hum! Yes. Just tell him I won't send it for a month. That ought to freshen him up some."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A Sad Case.—The greatest buttonholer in London, on his return from a winter holiday, was telling his acquaintances at his club that he had been occupying a house at Davos, not far from Mr. Labouchere, who, he added, was in a very melancholy state. "I am truly sorry for that," said one of his hearers. "What is the matter with him?"

"Well," replied the bore, "I was out walking one day, when I saw Labouchere coming down the lane toward me. The moment he caught sight of me he darted into a fir wood which was close by, and hid behind a tree till I had passed. Oh, very sad, indeed!"—*London Daily Mail.*

Health Hints.—Having consulted William Muldoon, Eugene Sandow, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mayor Gaynor, Dr. William Robinson, Upton Sinclair, and many other well-known authorities on health, we are enabled to present the following rules, these being the latest consensus of opinion:

Eat nothing.
Eat everything you want.
Walk at least ten miles a day.
Do not stir unless you ride in a carriage or some other vehicle.
Don't worry.

It is absolutely necessary that you study yourself. Remember, you are an animal. Chew food until nothing remains.

Bolt everything. Only in this way will your stomach keep strong.

Never go on a vacation.
Change is absolutely necessary.

Eschew alcohol and tobacco.

Smoke all you want to. Drink everything.

Keep cool.

Perspire profusely.—*Life.*

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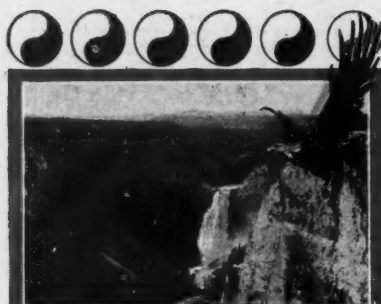
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"The investment of money is a banker's business. When the average man has funds to invest, whether he be a business man or the average investor, he should consult some experienced and reliable investment banker, just as he would consult a doctor or lawyer if he were in need of medical or legal advice."

In the last issue of each month we regularly print the announcements of leading financial houses. We refer you to the issue of Dec. 30th, pages 1235, 1236-1242.

Many of these houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. If you have only a small sum to invest, do not hesitate to write. We can assure you that you will receive exactly the same service as the large investor.

The Literary Digest



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Elks Grand Lodge Meeting, Portland: July 9-13, 1912
Golden Festival, Seattle: July 15-20, 1912
Panama Pacific International Exposition: San Francisco: 1915



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Where Genius Shines.—KLYMER—"What is the secret of success in business? Selling the people what they want?" MUNTORBURN—"No, not exactly; educating them into wanting the things you have to sell."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Second-hand.—"These," said the author of a volume of poems, "are the children of my brain."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "but such a large number of them are adopted children!"—*Washington Star.*

Enough Said.—Theodore Dreiser, the novelist, was talking about criticism.

"I like pointed criticism," he said, "criticism such as I heard in the lobby of a theater the other night at the end of the play."

"The critic was an old gentleman. His criticism, which was for his wife's ears alone, consisted of these words:

"Well, you would come!"—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 3.—The Fourth Central American Conference begins its sessions in Managua, Nicaragua.

Chinese Republicans capture Lanchow, the second military center of northern China.

January 4.—Yuan-Shi-Kai practically reopens negotiations for peace in a letter to President Sun. Wu Ting-fang answers the joint note of the Powers, and blames the Government for the failure of the Shanghai conference.

Efforts to settle the Manchester cotton strike are unavailing and 250,000 workers are still out.

January 5.—Seven hundred Chinese Imperialists are killed or wounded in a battle near Hankow.

January 6.—Four more Persians are hanged in the Russian camp at Tabriz.

January 7.—Russia demands the withdrawal of all Chinese from the seceded Chinese province of Outer Mongolia, the abandonment of all Chinese garrisons there, and the discontinuance of Chinese colonization.

January 9.—News reaches Peking that 500 American troops have been ordered to North China to assist in protecting the railway from Peking to the sea.

January 10.—The French Cabinet resigns.

January 12.—Robert Bacon, American Ambassador to France, confirms the announcement of his resignation from the diplomatic service to become a fellow of Harvard.

Domestic

January 3.—Rear-Admiral Robley Dunglison Evans dies suddenly at Washington.

January 4.—President Taft signs the proclamation admitting New Mexico as the forty-seventh State of the Union.

January 7.—A letter written in 1907 from Governor Woodrow Wilson to Adrian H. Joline, expressing a wish to "knock Bryan into a cocked hat," is made public.

January 8.—Mr. Bryan falls in the Democratic National Committee meeting in Washington to exclude James M. Guffey from the Committee.

January 9.—Baltimore is selected for the next National Democratic Convention to be held on June 25.

Five persons, including Battalion Chief Walsh, are killed, and nineteen injured, in a fire which destroys New York's Equitable Life Assurance Building. Millions of dollars' worth of securities are tied up and the Stock Exchange is forced to stop stock deliveries.

January 10.—Andrew Carnegie is a witness before the Stanley Committee and tells how he outwitted John D. Rockefeller in the Lake Superior ore deal.

January 11.—Judge Anderson rules at Indianapolis that the charge of kidnaping against detective Burns is null and void.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. B. M., New York City, N. Y.—'Should' 'is' or 'are' be used in the sentence, 'Part of our coffee accounts is insured'?"

The plural verb should be used here, as "part," when denoting a number of persons or things, is construed as a noun of multitude, and treated as a plural, according to the following rule from Gould Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 251: "There are some nouns which, tho they do not lack the regular plural form, are sometimes used in a plural sense without the plural termination." (See also Tennyson, "Princess": "Part were drowned within the whirling brook.")

"J. R. M., Leominster, Mass.—The STANDARD DICTIONARY gives "an't" (not "a'n't") as a contraction of "am not," but states that such use is colloquial.

"T. O. M., Selma, Ala.—During the course of a conversation the following remark was made: 'I don't think you will wish to take the journey.' It not being clear to whom the remark was addressed, a person present asked, 'Who—me?' Was this incorrect, and, if so, why?"

"Who—I?" is correct, for the reason that the personal pronoun is the subject (not the object) of the verb "will wish" understood.

"C. V., Emporia, Kan.—Which is correct, 'tuition, \$50,' or 'tuition-fee, \$50'?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY defines "tuition" in this sense as "the charge made or money paid for instruction; tuition-fee; as, the scholarship pays the tuition!" From this it will be seen that either is correct.

"D. B., Oconto, Wis.—The expression "small little towns" is incorrect. One of the adjectives should be omitted because redundant.

"J. S., Belleville, Ill.—The expressions "the week following" and "the following week" are both correct. There is no difference in meaning.

"I. M. G., Powell, Wyo.—(1) Is 'mad' correctly used as a synonym of 'angry' and 'insane'? (2) May the terms 'exasperated' and 'angry' be used interchangeably? (3) Do the words 'madman' and 'maniac' mean the same?"

(1) "Mad," in the sense of "angry," is colloquial, and therefore not good literary English. In one meaning the terms "mad" and "insane" are synonymous, but the former word has several other radically different meanings. (2) "Exasperated" and "angry" are not exact synonyms, each word having some meanings that the other has not. (3) "Madman" and "maniac" are synonymous, except that the former word is restricted in its application to men.

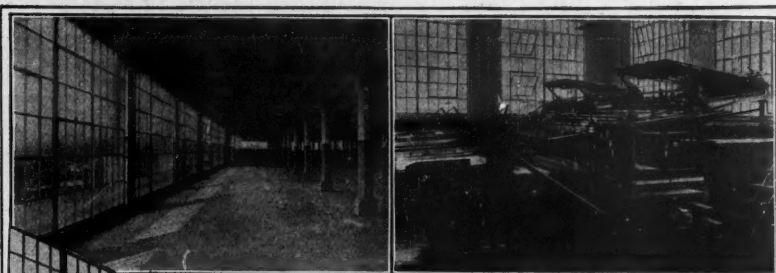
"F. W. D., Fair Bluff, N. C.—Which is the proper pronoun to use in the following sentence, Dr. Holmes shook hands with the girls, *I* [or *me*] among the rest?"

"Me" is the correct pronoun to use in this sentence, according to the following rule from Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," p. 46: "Apposition (applying also to pronouns): A noun used to limit, explain, expand, or emphasize the meaning of another noun denoting the same person or thing is put by apposition in the same case (nominative, possessive, or objective)." (See also Gould Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 502: "A noun or a personal pronoun, used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun, is put by apposition in the same case; as, . . . 'Now, therefore, come thou, let us make a covenant, thee and me.'")

Poetry and Fact.—"In your sermon this morning you spoke of a baby as 'a new wave on the ocean of life.'"

"Quite so; a poetical figure."

"Don't you think 'a fresh squall' would have hit the mark better?"—Boston Transcript.



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Travelers to the Pacific Coast Note of Correction

The Literary Digest in its Winter Travel Number, issue of December 16th, in speaking of transcontinental routes and famous trains, inadvertently omitted mention of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific's low altitude route, with Chicago-Pacific Coast Service of the "Golden State Limited" and the "Californian"; and also mention of the "Overland Limited" of the Union-Southern-Pacific System, running between Chicago and Californian points. The equipment and service of these trains are superb and we recommend them to the consideration of Literary Digest readers traveling to California and the Pacific Coast.



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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The figure on our cover this week represents THE LITERARY DIGEST holding, "as 'twere, the mirror up to nature," and reflecting the thought and activities of our time. The design is the work of Mr. Adolph Treidler.

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